FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol 111 No 70

11 April 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Pentagon Uses 'Backfire" Issue To Retard Disarmament AA 1 1/A6
Colloqium on Disarmament Held in Paris AA 1 1/A6

GENERAL

Shevchenko Leaves UN Post, Cites Differences With USSR [TANJUG] A 1 1/A7
Socialist Camp Progresses in Domestic, Foreign Tasks [Editorial in PRAVDA 5 Apr] A 1 1/A7
Growing Israeli-S. African Alliance Prompts Condemnation A 3 1/A9
U.S. Blocks Accord as UN Session on Space Use Ends [Lopatin] A 4 1/A10
Peaceful Use of Space A 4 1/A10
International Atomic Energy Conference Opens in Vienna A 5 1/A11
Pugwash Session Opens in Warsaw 11 Apr A 5 1/A11
Waldheim Report on UN Forces in Lebanon Examined A 6 1/A12
UN Special Committee on Indian Ocean Meeting A 6 1/A12
World Economic, Trade Session Opens in Geneva A 6 1/A12
Preparations for UN Session on Namibia Cited A 7 1/A13

UNITED STATES

Postponement of Neutron Bomb Production 'Dodging Maneuver' [Losev] B 1 1/A14
Remains 'Useful Supplement' B 2 1/B1
Carter Tour Fails To Mask Exploitation of Third World [Silantyev in IZVESTIYA 6 Apr] B 3 1/B2
Kissinger 'Grossly Distorting' Soviet Policy in Africa [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 7 Apr] B 4 1/B3
U.S. Stand on Cluster Bombs Encourages Israeli Aggression B 5 1/B4
Lebanese Civilians Killed B 6 1/B5
U.S. Military Bases Would Guarantee Security in Mideast B 6 1/B5
Economics, Politics Dictate U.S. Support for Israel [Karev in ZA RUBEZHOM 30 Mar] B 7 1/B6
U.S. Exploits Reactionary Arab Regimes; Relies on Israel [Aleksandrov] B 9 1/B8
Aircraft Carrier's Visit to Israel Sign of U.S. Support B 11 1/B10
Senate Continues Dictatorial Policy Toward Panama [Levchenko] B 11 1/B10
New Communication Agency Plans 'Ideological Expansion' [Guschin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 2 Apr] B 11 1/B10
American Rights Record Hit on Anniversary of King Murder [Korionov in PRAVDA 4 Apr] B 13 1/B12

EAST EUROPE

CSSR's Indra Holds Talks in Kiev With Officials	D 1	1/B13
Converses With Vatchenko	D 1	1/B13
Talks With Shcherbitskiy	D 1	1/B13
Grishin Greets Counterpart on Hungarian Jubilee [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Apr]	D 1	1/B13
Polish Defense Minister Views Artillery Exercise [Pimenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Apr]	D 2	1/B14
Gierek's Meeting With Danish CP Official Noted	D 2	1/B14

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Day of Struggle Against Unemployment Reported	E 1	1/C1
No Specific Results From EEC Copenhagen Meeting	E 1	1/C1
Neutron Bomb, U.S. Stand on Nuclear Powerplants Linked [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 5 Apr]	E 2	1/C2
W. European Reaction to Neutron Bomb Decision Examined	E 3	1/C3
West Hesitant Over Bomb [Krasikov]	E 3	1/C3
Fight Against Bomb Not Over	E 4	1/C4
Europeans Avoid Taking Stand [Borisov]	E 5	1/C5
Soviet Leaders Greet Finns on Treaty Anniversary [PRAVDA 6 Apr]	E 6	1/C6
Social Democrat Position in France Criticized	E 8	1/C8
French-Soviet Talks Review Bilateral Cooperation	E 9	1/C9
USSR Embassy Protests Attack on Madrid Aeroflot Office	E 9	1/C9
Husak Arrives in Bonn for Offical Visit	E 9	1/C9
NOVOSTI Political Editor Cited on Brezhnev FRG Visit [cross reference]	E 9	1/C9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PLO Should Be Included in Comprehensive Mideast Settlement [Timoshkin]	F 1	1/C10
Further Material on Israeli Move Into Lebanon	F 2	1/C11
Israeli Withdrawal Plans [Rassadin]	F 2	1/C11
Palestinian Stanchness [Bylychev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Apr]	F 2	1/C11
Interview of PLO Official [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA]	F 4	1/C13
Israel Being Transformed Into Police State	F 5	1/C14
Soviet Delegate Attends Tripoli Conference on Cooperation [Miroshnikov]	F 5	1/C14
Iran Experiencing 'Gigantic Movement of Protest' [NOVOYE VREMYA]	F 6	1/D1

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. Embargo Actions Criticized in Eastern Mediterranean [Suyetina]	G 1	1/D2
Turkish Press Advocates Withdrawal From NATO	G 2	1/D3
Turkish Prime Minister Praises Growth in Trade With USSR	G 2	1/D3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

West Seeks To Divide Zimbabwe Patriotic Front	H 1	1/F4
Army Officers Implicated in Attempted Somali Coup	H 1	1/F4
PRAVDA Apparent Text of Soviet-Ethiopian Communique [7 Apr]	H 1	1/F4
Apparent Text of Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings to Mengistu [PRAVDA 6 Apr]	H 5	1/D8

Mengistu USSR Departure Telegram to USSR Leaders [PRAVDA 7 Apr]	H 5	1/D8
New Subversive Actions Against Angola Prepared [Shishkovskiy]	H 6	1/D9

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Rightists Seek To Block Second Panama Treaty [PRAVDA 6 Apr]	N 1	1/D10
Cuban Foreign Minister To Visit USSR In April	N 1	1/D10
Cuban Foreign Minister Returns From Africa, Mideast	N 2	1/D11
Soviet-Cuban Trade Protocol Signed in Moscow [PRAVDA 8 Apr]	N 2	1/D11
Cuban Statement on Involvement in Africa Cited	N 2	1/D11
Nicaraguan Students Demonstrate Against Somoza	N 2	1/D11
Ecuadorean CP Leader, Saad Scores PRC's Policies	N 3	1/D12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Reportage on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session	R 1	1/D13
Report on Draft Constitution	R 1	1/D13
More on Draft Constitution Report	R 2	1/D14
Discussion of Draft Constitution Begins	R 3	1/E1
Belorussian Constitutional Body Approves Draft Law	R 4	1/E2
CPSU Adopts Resolution To Improve Amateur Art Activities [PRAVDA 2 Apr]	R 4	1/E2
PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Citizens' Civic Duties [1 Apr]	R 7	1/E5
Zorin Comments on Brezhnev's Vladivostok Speech	R 9	1/E7
Briefs: Valdivostok, Artem Water Supply; Ussuriyskiy Raykom Changes	R 10	1/E8

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Resolutions on Construction, Experts, Natural Disasters [IZVESTIYA 24 Mar]	S 1	1/E9
Tadzhik Council of Ministers Condemns Plan Alterations [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 30 Mar]	S 3	1/E11
Kazakhstan Takes Steps To Protect Caspian From Pollution [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Mar]	S 4	1/E12

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Work Progresses on 'Sowing Front'; Problems Exist [PRAVDA 6 Apr]	T 1	1/E13
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 7-9 Apr	T 2	1/E14
Weather Temporarily Halts Sowing in Don Region [Astakhov]	T 2	1/E14
More on Spring Weather [(Probetova)]	T 3	1/F1
Belorussian Organs Told To Make Good Winterkill [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 1 Apr]	T 4	1/F2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet General Praises USSR's Air Defense Personnel	V 1	1/F3

I 1.86-6-8
Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-70
Center

FBIS-SOV-78-70
Tuesday
11 April 1978
Vol III No 70

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

74

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PENTAGON USES 'BACKFIRE' ISSUE TO RETARD DISARMAMENT

LD072044Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

["Military Psychosis Being Charged Up"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 7 April, (TASS)--To the accompaniment of profuse talk about an imaginary "Soviet threat", the Pentagon is seeking to obtain a further increase in military spending and to develop new weapons systems as well as to perfect existing ones. The New York TIMES has managed to obtain a copy of a secret memorandum to President J. Carter in which Defense Secretary H. Brown maintains that the development in the Soviet Union of the "Backfire" bomber, as it is known in the West, "has altered the situation" and created a "threat" to the United States. Under this pretext, the Pentagon chief is demanding an annual increase of at least $50 million for the U.S. air defense program to expand and modernize the U.S. air defenses. He also reports that it is planned to include 72 F-15 fighters in the program. It is well known that the Soviet aircraft is a medium-range bomber, not a strategic one, and thus cannot represent any direct "threat" to the United States. All the same, certain U.S. circles are continuing to use what apparently is a clear question in order to charge the atmosphere of military psychosis in the country in an attempt to hinder the achievement of a new Soviet-American agreement in limiting strategic offensive arms.

H. Brown's memorandum advocates the further strengthening of the NATO military machine. He reports in particular that the Pentagon has begun implementing a new program aimed at providing the maximum level of arms and military equipment in Western Europe in the event of an "emergency situation".

COLLOQIUM ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN PARIS

LD062010Y Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Disarmament is a Call of Time"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, April 6, TASS--A two-day colloqium on problems of disarmament has ended in the capital of France. The colloqium, held on the initiative of the international diplomatic academy, was attended by representatives of many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. In their speeches they stressed that the disarmament process should begin from nuclear armaments, from renunciation of the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon. India, in its time, backed the Soviet Union's proposal to ban the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. A TASS correspondent has been told by Ch. R. Gharekhan, India's permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva, head of the Indian delegation at the Disarmament Committee: We firmly abide by this position now, spreading it to the neutron bomb.

The Paris colloqium, which can be considered as one of the stages of preparations for the special May session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament has made it possible to discuss the problem in different aspects. Disarmament is not only the safeguarding of international security, a TASS correspondent has been told by Mrs Waldheim-Natural, director of the U.N. disarmament centre in Geneva. An end to the arms race will release major means that can be used for combatting hunger and diseases, for meeting the pressing economic and social needs, and we have the right to hope that common sense, concern for peace and progress will, in the final account, take the upperhand.

SHEVCHENKO LEAVES UN POST, CITES DIFFERENCES WITH USSR

LD102350Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Soviet representative Arkadiy Shevchenko, UN under secretary general for political and Security Council affairs, has abandoned this duty and informed Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that the reason for his decision was "differences with the Government of the USSR." This was stated this afternoon New York time by the official UN representative at the press conference, which was convened with utmost speed.

On this occasion an official statement was issued and read by a UN representative. The statement says: Arkadiy Shevchenko has informed the secretary general that he is leaving his post due to, as he said, disagreements with his government. While efforts to clarify this question are in progress, Shevchenko is considered to be on leave. The USSR Permanent UN Mission and U.S. authorities have contacted the secretary general on this issue."

The under secretary general for political and Security Council affairs is virtually the "second man" in the executive machinery of the world organization. Shevchenko has been the head of this department for the past 5 years. This is the highest rank held by an official Soviet diplomat at the United Nations. Before that, with the rank of ambassador, Shevchenko had been the special adviser to the Soviet minister for foreign affairs, and between 1963 and 1970 the second man of the Soviet mission at the United Nations. Arkadiy Shevchenko is 48 years of age.

SOCIALIST CAMP PROGRESSES IN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TASKS

LD101451Y Moscow Pravda in Russian 5 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In Single Fraternal Formation"]

[Text] Socialism's positions in the international arena are strengthening every year. The creative activity of millions of makers of the new world and all modern practice convincingly confirm the conclusion drawn at the congresses of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties that not only the present and future of the fraternal peoples but also the entire course of historical development, the fate of peace and the prospects of the revolutionary movement depend tremendously on the successful development of their cooperation.

The common policy of internationalizing economic building and the social and cultural life of the community states was a great achievement of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. Social ownership of the means of production and the socialist economic system make it possible to direct this process in a planned manner for the purpose of strengthening both the national and the international positions of socialism and increasing the might and well-being of our countries and peoples. V.I. Lenin's historic prediction that, contrary to capitalism, which divides nations, socialism "creates new, higher forms of human intercourse, when the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the working masses of every nationality will for the first time be satisfied in international unity," is coming true.

Particularly significant in this sense is the elaboration and successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, which is a great achievement of the socialist community and a historic step in developing the process of the fraternal countries' all-round rapprochement. [paragraph continues]

Socialist division of labor, broad production cooperation and long-term targeted programs broaden the potential for making rational use of the raw material, energy and labor resources of the community states and the advantages of the socialist economic system.

The coordination of routine 5-year and long-term national economic plans on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework plays a tremendous role in further developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation at a qualitatively new level. Such coordination makes it possible to take the requirements of each country into account in advance and to determine the possibilities of satisfying them. The Soviet Union and all the CEMA countries see constant mutual assistance based on international division of labor as the most important condition for progress.

With the transition to higher levels of economic development, further rapprochement is taking place between the socialist countries in cultural and social life. There are increasing similarities in organizing state power, in determining its functions and the forms and methods of the working people's participation in the management of society affairs and in enlarging the volume of their social and civil rights, about which working people in the capitalist world cannot even dream.

Today we speak with pride of the wonderful and truly historic process whereby, on the one hand, all creative forces are being released and every socialist nation is truly burgeoning and, on the other, relations between them are being strengthened and their rapprochement is taking place in economic as well as spiritual life. Comprehensive cooperation--political, economic, ideological, cultural--has become a powerful accelerator of social progress, which opens opportunities for world socialism's further successes.

Each day brings new facts of this lifegiving trend toward all possible rapprochement between the fraternal countries. One of the most impressive is the historically unprecedented cooperation in the exploration of space and its use for peaceful purposes. For a long time, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have jointly conducted broad research into the universe within the Intercosmos framework. Its new stage has now begun--flights by international crews of cosmonauts from the socialist countries. The first Soviet-Czechoslovak crew consisting of A. Gubarev and V. Remek has made a voyage, and new launches of cosmonauts from the socialist countries participating in the Intercosmos program are planned.

The fraternal parties attach exceptional significance to coordinating the socialist states' foreign policy activity. It serves as a subject of constant discussion at bilateral and multilateral meetings of party leaders. It may be pointed out with profound satisfaction that our views coincide on all fundamental international problems--such as the struggle for the strengthening of peace, for cooperation, the relaxation and easing of international tension, the ending of the arms race, for disarmament and others. The international cohesion of the socialist countries, which accords with the interests of all peace-loving peoples, is a reliable guarantee of the socialist states' new foreign policy successes.

The fruitful development of the socialist countries and their domestic and foreign policy serve as a bright beacon for all the world's working people. "Socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "is already exerting a tremendous influence on the thoughts and feelings of hundreds of millions of people. It guarantees the working people freedom, truly democratic rights, well-being, the broadest access to knowledge and firm confidence in the future. It conveys peace, respect for the sovereignty of all countries and equal interstate cooperation and serves as the mainstay of the peoples waging the struggle for their freedom and independence. And tomorrow will undoubtedly provide fresh evidence of socialism's boundless potential and its historic superiority over capitalism. Together with the other fraternal parties, the CPSU will continue to do everything to insure that the example of victorious socialism shines increasingly brightly."

The Soviet people, educated by the party in the spirit of socialist internationalism, see it as their lofty duty steadily to strengthen close cooperation with the other countries of the socialist world. In the creators' single formation we are marching toward the common great communist goal!

GROWING ISRAELI-S. AFRICAN ALLIANCE PROMPTS CONDEMNATION

LD110820Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--The collaboration between Tel Aviv and Pretoria is spearheaded against neighboring Arab and African countries, says SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA (SOCIALIST INDUSTRY). This is precisely why protests against the criminal Zionist-racialist conspiracy are being intensified on the African Continent and in Arab countries."

The newspaper emphasizes that today the mutual attraction of the two regimes is cemented by the community of the basic man-hating doctrines of Zionism and apartheid, varieties of racialism. Over 100 racialist laws are now in force in the Republic of South Africa, depriving the black majority of elementary rights in all spheres of political, economic and public life. Neither does Israel's Zionist regime lag behind the Republic of South Africa in this respect. Over 100 various laws and decrees operate there, discriminating against Israeli citizens of Arab origin. The South African rulers try to drive the entire indigenous-population into so-called bantustans, reservations for the black. In Israel, special zones have also been set up for Arabs which they cannot leave without police permits.

The similarity of the ideological and political foundations of apartheid and Zionism have become most noticeable after the advent to power in Israel of the ultra-right group, headed by Begin, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA remarks. The leaders of Israel and the Republic of South Africa no longer conceal that in conditions of utmost isolation of the regime of the two states "they are vitally interested in collaboration." Notwithstanding the United Nations resolutions of an embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa, Israel's Foreign Minister Dayan bluntly declared that Israel will carry out its commitments in this sphere to the Republic of South Africa.

Israel factually assumed the role of go-between in illegal trade operations between the West and the racialist Republic of South Africa, the newspaper points out. But particular anxiety of world opinion has been sparked off by collaboration between the Republic of South Africa and Israel in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

A report of the Central Intelligence Agency, recently unclassified, said that Israel already possesses nuclear weapons. It is significant that a broad stream of arms, made in the United States and other NATO countries, is reaching the Republic of South Africa. Thus the United States and its partners in practice circumvent another resolution adopted by the Security Council in November last on a mandatory and comprehensive embargo on arms deliveries to the Pretoria regime.

U.S. BLOCKS ACCORD AS UN SESSION ON SPACE USE ENDS

LD081329Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The scheduled seventeenth session of the legal subcommittee of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has closed in the Geneva Palace of Nations.

The delegates to the session discussed three main issues on the agenda, whose resolution would make an important contribution to shaping international outer space law. Thus, in particular, a debate was continued on the draft treaty on the moon, work on which was started on the Soviet Union's initiative in 1971. An important step forward was made at the session in determining the legal status of the moon's natural resources.

The subcommittee has made no progress on the question of the use of artifical earth satellites for live telecasting as a result of the negative stand of the United States claiming the right to use this powerful ideological and propaganda tool for interference in the internal affairs of other states. An overwhelming majority of states rejects these encroachments on national sovereignty.

As far as the legal aspects of long-distance probing of the earth from outer space are concerned, 17 principles of activity by states in this field have already been worked out. But participants in the session have failed to reach a consensus on the procedure of issue of the data received through probing. The Soviet Union and most of other countries believe that the data received in probing from outer space of the territories of some or other states may be issued only with the consent of these states, so as not to inflict damage to their sovereignty and national interests. The U.S. delegation demands an uncontrolled issue of such data on a commercial basis.

Peaceful Use of Space

LD071320Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 7, TASS--The successes of Soviet astronautics, linked with prolonged flights by orbital stations and space craft, including those with international crews, are opening up new prospects for the further exploration of outer space. This is the main conclusion made in the USSR's report to the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The report was included in the committee's review of international activity in the exploration of outer space in 1977. The work done by the Soviet Union in exploring and using outer space for peaceful purposes, the report says, is aimed at solving scientific and national economic problems. In this field, the Soviet Union is widely cooperating on the multilateral basis with socialist countries under the Intercosmos program as well as cooperating with India, the USA, Sweden and France.

Over 100 spacecraft, including the orbital scientific station Salyut-6, the piloted space ships Soyuz-24, Soyuz-25, Soyuz-26 and 86 satellites of the Cosmos series, were launched in 1977. The construction of the orbital scientific station Salyut-6 is a major achievement for Soviet astronauts, one opening broad vistas for the further exploration of outer space in the interests of science and the national economy.

Of special importance is international cooperation under the Intercosmos program, which is fresh proof of fraternal relations between the socialist countries. It is said in the review that the experience of joint work under the Intercosmos program shows the fruitfulness of cooperation by different countries in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The document also positively assesses the agreement on cooperation in the field of piloted flights, concluded between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA

LD101336Y Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 10, TASS--The second international conference on physical protection of nuclear materials, installations and equipment opened here today at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Taking part in the conference are representatives of some 30 countries.

As is noted in the circles of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the conference is aimed at consolidating the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

PUGWASH SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW 11 APR

LD100630Y Moscow TASS in English 0543 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["Before Pugwash Debates in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] TASS--A two-day session of the executive committee of Pugwash--the world movement of scholars committed to the cause of detente, disarmament and consolidation of peace, starts in Warsaw on April 11. [Moscow TASS in English at 1454 GMT on 10 Apr adds the following: A two-day session of the executive committee of the international Pugwash movement of scientists for peace and disarmament opened today in the Polish capital. Attending the session are scientists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Britain, the United States and other countries.] The committee will focus on the Pugwash activity in the current period which abounds in significant international developments. They will be discussed at various seminars, symposia and conferences. One of the symposia is to be held in Zakopane right after the Warsaw debates. It will examine the prospects of security and cooperation in Europe after the Belgrade meeting.

The Pugwash movement plays a significant and constructive role in discussions on individual issues connected with the progress of detente and limitation of armaments.

In the 60's and 70's the range of subject matters of interest to Pugwash has extended to the questions of progress in technology, population, energy and raw materials as well as the questions of the socio-economic development. The nuclear issues, however, have always been a prior concern of Pugwash.

At the 27th Pugwash Conference in Munich, convened in connection with the 20th anniversary of the movement, world scholars called for an intensification of efforts to prevent a successive stage of arms race, that is the introduction of new types of mass destruction weapons, the neutron bomb in particular.

WALDHEIM REPORT ON UN FORCES IN LEBANON EXAMINED

LD102026Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 10, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim submitted to the Security Council another report on U.N. peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. The report points out that in those south Lebanese districts from which Israel is refusing to withdraw its troops, a tense situation prevails as before. It is clear from the report that, in addition to Israeli troops, the right-Christian forces are manifesting considerable activity and are refusing to stop military operations against the detachments of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The report stresses once again the pressing need to implement in full the Security Council resolution which urges Israel to immediately stop military operations against Lebanon and withdraw its troops from that country's territory completely. Kurt Waldheim recalled that in his message to the Israeli prime minister he underlined his concern over the possibility of a fresh conflict and bloodshed.

The U.N. Secretary General noted that until Israel carries out a substantial withdrawal of its troops, the U.N. forces will be unable to fully execute their mission, and the situation in the area will become still more tense.

UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN OCEAN MEETING

LD110822Y Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 11, TASS--The UN special committee on the Indian Ocean held here has been devoted to the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and detente. The committee membership was granted, specifically, to Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Mozambique, which reaffirmed their readiness to promote the turning of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and which come out against the build-up in that area of military preparations by forces of international imperialism.

WORLD ECONOMIC, TRADE SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD111346Y Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 11, TASS--Expansion of cooperation in the economy, industry, trade, science, technology and other spheres in conformity with the provisions of the Helsinki final act will be discussed at the 33rd session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which was opened in the Palace of Nations here today. The representatives of the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada will also discuss Soviet proposals for European congresses or interstate conferences on questions of environmental protection, the expansion of transport services and power engineering.

PREPARATIONS FOR UN SESSION ON NAMIBIA CITED

LD111044Y Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 11, TASS--Preparations are growing wider at the United Nations organization for a special U.N. General Assembly session on Namibia to be held on April 24-May 3, this year, at the U.N. headquarters in New York. The coming forum is bound to make an important contribution to the struggle waged by the Namibian people for freedom and independence, against the forces of racism and international imperialism which are going out of their way to perpetuate Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

In a letter to the U.N. secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, the chairman of the U.N. Council for Namibia, Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations, G. Konie, has recommended that the session's agenda should include such pressing items as discussion and unconditional renunciation of the so-called "internal settlement" the racists are after, and intensification of support for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is in the vanguard of the Namibian people's struggle for genuine national liberation and independence. The U.N. Council for Namibia has called upon all the states, who have not yet recognized SWAPO as the only and genuine representative of the Namibian people, to do so. The discussion of Namibia's problem in the light of the coming special session is underway at the U.N. Decolonization Committee. Setting out the Soviet Union's principled stand on the question, the USSR representative, Mikhail Kharlamov, emphasized that the United Nations Organization, all genuine allies of the liberation movement in Namibia have a responsible task before them--to intensify all-round support for freedom fighters, to create such international conditions that would ensure the earliest termination of Namibia's illegal occupation by the regime of the Republic of South Africa, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racists' troops and administration from Namibia.

The year of 1978 should become a year of resolute international actions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, against its criminal plans of perpetuating colonial-racist rule in Namibia under a new signboard, against turning its territory into an advanced post of preparations for aggression against neighboring countries and the whole of Africa.

UNITED STATES

POSTPONEMENT OF NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION 'DODGING MANEUVER'

LD110230Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Facing a massive protest movement against plans to develop and deploy neutron weapons in Europe President Carter has announced his decision to postpone for some time the production of neutron weapons. Our news analyst Sergey Losev writes the following in this connection:

Judging by the President's statement and by the clarifications made by a White House spokesman this decision doesn't mean at all that preparations have been given up for the production and deployment of neutron weapons. On the contrary, President Carter said he had instructed the Defense Department to start modernizing the nuclear warhead for the Lance missile and for the 8-inch artillery shell, leaving open the possibility of using with them combat elements of enhanced radiation effect. The President also said that the United States together with its allies intended to take steps to modernize and strengthen its military potential, both nuclear and nonnuclear.

Explaining the suspension of the production of neutron weapons, a White House spokesman stressed that the main point in the announced President's decision was precisely his instructions to the defense department to carry out a program of modernizing warheads for the Lance missile and for the 8-inch artillery shells. It is impossible to install neutron warheads on the existing Lance missiles and artillery shells in their present form. The process of warhead modernization, according to the spokesman, would take some 18 months to 2 years. Later this would make it possible, he stressed, to deploy enhanced radiation weapons with a minimum loss of time.

The President didn't say a word about a clear-cut Soviet proposal to mutually renounce the production, stockpiling and deployment of neutron weapons. At the same time, obviously to get concessions from the Soviet Union on other issues, President Carter tried to link a final decision on the production of neutron weapons in the United States with measures the Soviet Union is taking to strengthen its defense capability. The final decision, he said, would be partly determined by to what degree the Soviet Union would show restraint in its program for the creation and deployment of conventional and nuclear arms and forces.

It is common knowledge, however, that the so much talked about excessive buildup of the Soviet military potential and the so-called Soviet threat are obviously inventions by opponents of relaxation of international tension. This country threatens no one and is improving its defences for the only purpose of safeguarding the peaceful work of Soviet people. The tactical move the NATO powers are making is clear. The idea is first to advance a proposal based on inequality, and for this reason unacceptable to the Soviet Union in advance, and then to use the Soviet Union's refusal to make one-sided concessions in order to justify the beginning of a new exceedingly dangerous round in the arms race.

In his recent speech in Vladivostok Leonid Brezhnev noted that facing a massive movement of protest against plans to create and deploy neutron weapons in Europe the United States resorts to dodging maneuvres. The United States and some other NATO countries, said Leonid Brezhnev, are trying to delude the nations by acting as if they are ready to hold talks on the issue with the Soviet Union but actually turning it into a bargaining point, linking the weapon with other unrelated issues.

Behind all this lies only one thing--to dodge a clear and concrete Soviet proposal about mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. Such dodging maneuvers are not indicative of course of a serious intention in favor of disarmament, nor do they help to advance to this goal, stressed Leonid Brezhnev.

Amid wide protest, not a single government in Western Europe has so far dared to openly speak for the deployment of neutron weapons in its country. Many political leaders, even including those who earlier spoke for a buildup in armaments, now speak against this inhuman weapon. For this reason one of the main aims of the latest American decision to postpone the production of neutron weapons is to bring down the mounting wave of protest against these weapons which pose an increasing threat of a nuclear war breaking out.

The White House spokesman made no secret of the fact that the keynote for the decision to put off the production of the neutron bomb is a desire of the United States Government to blame the Soviet Union for the lack of agreement on the issue and thereby to prepare the public as much as possible for subsequent deployment of the weapon. If under these circumstances America decided to deploy and produce neutron weapons, the spokesman reasoned, it would be obvious to all political factions in the Western alliance, as well as to the entire world, that this had been done as a result of a lack of restraint by the Soviet Union on the programs of armament.

The initial response in America to President Carter's decision shows, however, that sensible politicians in the United States regard the President's move as ambiguous. The secretary of the Arms Control Association, Herbert Scoville, has called doubtful the idea put forward by Washington that it's possible to use the neutron bomb as a trump card at talks with the Soviet Union on issues of disarmament. It is time to realize, he said, that America cannot talk with the Russians from a position of strength. Herbert Scoville recalled that in the past the American Government had tried to use as another trump card at talks with the Soviet Union the creation in the United States of a multiple warhead missile. The end of it was that the Soviet Union created similar weapons and in the long run the American positions from the national security point of view only worsened.

A member of the House of Representatives, John Conyers, said at a news conference in Congress that the White House had taken an ambiguous position instead of saying no to the neutron weapon. This stand makes it possible to return at any moment to the issue of producing the neutron weapon, which the Pentagon will be protecting in the meantime. Urging American leaders to listen to the voice of reason at last, John Conyers stressed he was categorically against these weapons and would continue an active campaign for a total ban on them.

Remains 'Useful Supplement'

LD101556V Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 10, TASS--The White House statement about putting off the manufacture of the neutron weapon turned out to be a propaganda gesture intended to dampen the wave of protests by the international public against the Pentagon's sinister plans and actually does not affect the programme of developing this new type of weapon of mass annihilation. This is confirmed by statements made by the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown.

Appearing on television, the head of the Pentagon openly said that his department continued to regard the neutron bomb as a useful supplement to the American nuclear arsenal and its development as a component part of the modernization of U.S. tactical nuclear warheads. Brown stressed that the President's decision would not affect work to create carriers of neutron weapons--the Lance missile and 8-inch artillery shells. We will be capable within a comparatively short period of time to add to them an enhanced radiation feature should a decision to do so be adopted later, he said. The defense secretary specially noted that the President's decision on the neutron weapon leaves the United States the possibility to launch the production of neutron bombs in the future.

CARTER TOUR FAILS TO MASK EXPLOITATION OF THIRD WORLD

LD101557Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Silantyev commentary: "Words at Variance With Action"]

[Text] The results of U.S. President J. Carter's foreign trip, in the course of which he visited Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia, have in no way confirmed Washington's widely publicized intention of establishing "new relations" with "Third World" states. Many Western press organs make this assessment of the President's tour. In actual fact, to the accompaniment of talk of "good intentions" the United States is trying to preserve and extend its economic positions in the "Third World."

In his statements the U.S. President virtually ignored the just demands of the people of Latin America and Africa for the establishment of an equivalent trade exchange and an end to the policy of neocolonialism. Furthermore, while the U.S. President was making speeches on the "new relations," the U.S. Energy Department adopted a decision which still further infringes the interests of countries supplying oil to the United States. Let us recall that these countries include Venezuela and Nigeria.

The U.S. President's appeals in defense of human rights sounded like "empty demagogy," in the opinion of many commentators. It is precisely those regimes in Latin America and African countries where civil rights are being flagrantly and openly flouted which enjoy special U.S. patronage and financial support. Suffice it to name Chile, Nicaragua, Haiti and the Republic of South Africa.

A few days ago Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and former U.S. defense secretary, cynically admitted that when issuing credits to foreign states he is in no way guided by "the state of civil rights but by the economic advantages." Dictatorial and racist regimes fling wide their doors to foreign investors, guaranteeing them the highest percentage in profits--which in McNamara's language is called "economic advantage".

Commenting on the results of the President's tour, the Latin American press and, in particular, the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO emphasizes that the U.S. President, who proposed a plan to settle the "Rhodesian problem," did not, however, find words to condemn the "superexploitation" of the people of Africa by imperialist monopolies. The President, the newspaper points out, disregarded the interests of the forces of the national liberation movement opposed to Smith's racist regime. J. Carter's abstract arguments about liquidating racism and protecting civil rights, UNO MAS UNO emphasizes, "remain just words at variance with the concrete deeds" of the United States, whether it is a question of Latin America, Africa or any other region of the "Third World."

KISSINGER 'GROSSLY DISTORTING' SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA

LD110825Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Matveyev article: "When a Sense of Moderation Fails Him"]

[Text] For the second time in the past few days former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger has been focusing on Africa in his speeches to the U.S. audience, in an attempt to present recent events on that continent in a grossly distorted way. What is prompting him to express himself in this unrestrained spirit? He makes no direct mention of the reasons for the feelings which possess him, but the entire content of these speeches leaves no doubt as to what precisely is causing him such displeasure.

Let us recall that Kissinger did not voice negative emotions when the Somali troops invaded Ethiopia and were advancing into the country's interior. He began to complain when the Ethiopian Armed Forces restored their country's violated sovereignty and integrity by repelling the invaders.

Kissinger speaks of some "danger" allegedly threatening the United States and the other Western countries. What is this about? Surely the confirmation of the inviolability of borders in any region of Africa is not something undesirable--containing, moreover, a threat to the United States?

The former U.S. secretary of state does not like the fact that the Soviet Union helped Ethiopia to repel aggression. But that is not his affair, as they say. Ethiopia is a sovereign country and acts as it deems necessary in accordance with its national interests, and not in accordance with outside prompting and orders.

It appears from Kissinger's statements that the United States should support Somalia more actively in its operations against Ethiopia. The social and political changes which have taken place in Ethiopia in recent years and which have marked the break-up of the feudal-monarchic system have met with a hostile reception from those circles in the United States for which Africa is either a promising continent for the acquisition of raw materials or an important strategic operations base, or both.

Expatiating in June 1976 on the aims of U.S. policy in Africa, Kissinger mentioned the importance of "preventing its radicalization." A statement which was condemned in many countries of the continent. On what grounds was this figure assuming the role of arbiter and issuer of orders on how other countries should act? Soon Kissinger was publicly posing for press photographers in Zurich with Vorster, the racist prime minister of the Republic of South Africa. You may also recall that in the past he was one of the initiators of the subversive operations against the legal government of S. Allende--operations which led to the fascist putsch in Chile.

In a word, when it is a case of defending the interests of the U.S. bourgeois class which raised him, this politician has not hesitated to resort to the most dubious means. Not all representatives of influential political circles in the United States have considered themselves able to share this "indiscriminateness." It is not for nothing that Kissinger is again criticizing the U.S. Congress for its refusal to support the U.S. Government's proposal for military interference in Angola's internal affairs in the fall of 1975, to reinforce the aggression of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against Angola.

Heading the State Department at the time, Kissinger made considerable efforts to considerably distort the support given by the USSR, Cuba and the other socialist countries to the young Angola, which was defending its territorial integrity and independence.

This should be mentioned in connection with the recent flagrant attacks which the former secretary of state made against our country and its foreign policy. This time he is evidently possessed by still more impetuous emotions, and he does not stop at the basest slander and fabrications.

This figure is now making awkward quibbles about detente as a process which the United States can allegedly delay to the detriment of anyone but itself. The author of these assertions would do well to reread many of his own statements on this score--statements which he made when he was obviously in a more even-tempered state than was the case when he made these recent speeches.

U.S. STAND ON CLUSTER BOMBS ENCOURAGES ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD101400Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["Hypocritical Stand--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 10 TASS--Being faced with irrefutable facts, the U.S. Department of State admitted that during the aggression against Lebanon, Israeli Armed Forces used American-made cluster bombs and that these actions by Tel Aviv are a violation of the agreement between the USA and Israel on the use of American weapons.

But repeating what is said by Tel Aviv, the U.S. Department of State continues alleging that these weapons, which achieved sinister notoriety during the U.S. venture in Vietnam, were used "exclusively against military targets". The absurdity of such assertions is obvious. The fact that cluster bombs were dropped on Lebanese populated localities and Palestinian refugee camps is confirmed by numerous victims, eyewitnesses and the press, including the U.S. one. This was stated definitely on Friday by U.S. Congressman Paul McCloskey. He stressed that according to the data from utterly reliable sources, widespread loss of life of civilian population of Lebanon was inflicted by Israel's use of American-made cluster bombs.

Israel's use of barbarous weapons against Lebanon's peaceful population caused indignation of the public throughout the world. But Washington does not intend to take any action against Israel. The U.S. Department of State merely discussed this matter with Israel's Government to get from it "assurances" about restrictions on the use of cluster bombs in future. Official Washington tries to justify this stand by the fact that Israel promised to withdraw its troops from the Lebanese territory and that in view of this the question of cluster bombs can be regarded as closed.

Washington's obvious tolerance to Israel's violation of its commitments concerning the use of U.S. weapons can be assessed as an open encouragement of the aggressor. While condemning Tel Aviv's aggressive actions in words, the U.S. administration actually gives the green light for its new attacks on neighbouring Arab countries, for using all types of U.S. weapons.

Lebanese Civilians Killed

LD101508Y Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 10, TASS--The Israeli military command belatedly admitted that Israeli troops invading south Lebanon used cluster bombs of the U.S. make. Reports on their use appeared for the first time in the U.S. press a few days ago and were officially confirmed by the U.S. Department of State.

The Tel Aviv rulers who had to admit the use of these U.S. weapons when faced with irrefutable proofs, still continue the attempts to mislead the world public. Thus reports of the Israeli military command assert that this sinister weapon designed to destroy life on vast areas was used allegedly exclusively against positions of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Facts, however, prove different. Fragments of cluster bombs and bits of containers were discovered in Palestinian refugee camps, in the streets of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah. This new inhuman action of the aggressor was witnessed by hundreds of south Lebanese peaceful people who were killed or wounded.

It is pointed here to the position assumed by the United States concerning another crime of the Israeli military. It is known that under the agreements on U.S. deliveries of armaments to Israel, it can use them only for "self-defence." Meanwhile, Israel using these weapons launched an outright aggressive action against an independent sovereign state. Pronouncements of U.S. officials, who, having recognized Israel's violation of the agreements, nevertheless refuse to deprive it of the right to new consignments of armaments or to use any sanctions against it sound strange. In other words, the United States backs the aggressor once again.

U.S. MILITARY BASES WOULD GUARANTEE SECURITY IN MIDEAST

LD102040Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 10, TASS--Middle East developments indicate that the United States, acting in the framework of "quiet diplomacy" is nudging on Cairo and Tel Aviv towards clinching a separate deal at the expense of the interests of the peoples of Arab countries.

U.S. militarist circles, observers note, are intensively promulgating the idea of creating a military-strategic bridgehead of the Pentagon in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. James Reston, political commentator of the New York TIMES, writes in this connection that high-ranking officials in Washington are studying the possibility of creating a U.S. Airforce base on the Sinai Peninsula and a naval base in the area of the city of Jaffa in Israel, to become, they allege, sort of "guarantors" of security, both for Israel and for neighbouring Arab countries in case of an "American-style peace" in that area.

Some Washington officials, James Reston goes on, are coming to the conclusion that there is no need to wait for Israel and Arab countries to reach a settlement. These officials believe that American bases and other "U.S. military guarantees" must appear first, which, they allege, will help to overcome the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli bilateral negotiations.

An American presence on the Sinai, notes in its turn the organ of the monopolies, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, will allow to preserve Israeli settlements from Yamit to Sharm ash-Shaykh, as Tel Aviv insists, ensure the stability of pro-Western regimes on the Arabian Peninsula and to impose effective control over the arteries through which the Middle East oil flows to Europe and the USA.

Moreover, the availability of a "sufficiently secure and not too costly naval base" in the Eastern Mediterranean will considerably expand the capabilities of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

However, the New York TIMES points to dangerous consequences of the U.S. militarist circles' policy. In case of outbreak of war in the Middle East, writes the paper, the danger of which cannot be removed without a comprehensive, fair Middle East settlement by implanting American bases, the United States without a shred of doubt will find itself involved in the conflict with all the unpredictable consequences thereof.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS DICTATE U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD061513Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14 Signed to Press 30 Mar 78 p 6 LD

[Nikolay Karev article: "Dangerous Design"]

[Text] George Ball, banker and former U.S. deputy secretary of state, wrote in the journal FOREIGN POLICY not so long ago: "How long will we so carelessly allow the Israel madmen to dictate Americans' foreign policy?!" This is not a rhetorical question, and it has assumed special acuteness now that Israel has committed brazen aggression against Lebanon and thereby struck one more blow against the hopes for a just peace settlement in the Near East.

It is not hard to understand the concern of Ball and other sober-minded U.S. figures for Washington's policy in the Near East if you consider the fact that this region is of tremendous and--in the opinion of many U.S. specialists--"critically important" significance for the United States. According to a report by U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger, the United States imports from abroad, chiefly from the region of the Near East, approximately 50 percent of all the oil consumed in the country.

And this dependence on foreign fuel will grow. As the journal BUSINESS WEEK testifies, the known reserves of oil in the United States will be exhausted in 12 years, and those of natural gas in 9 years. As for creating other sources of energy, the picture is not comforting here either. BUSINESS WEEK also emphasizes that "the rapidly rising prices of everything--from uranium to the construction of nuclear power stations--have recently called in question the economical nature of nuclear power, which was previously unquestioned and attracted the attention of industrialists." According to the most authoritative evidence from U.S. specialists, solar and geothermal energy and energy from nuclear synthesis will meet no more than 1 percent of total U.S. energy requirements by 1985 and approximately 5 percent by the year 2000.

It would seem that under these conditions the United States should seek a peace settlement in the Arab east and the creation of a stable situation there insuring its flow of fuel from that region, but this is not so.

Back in January 1975, that is, after the Arab countries imposition of an embargo on fuel deliveries to the United States because of its support for Israel's aggressive policy, the unobstrusive and limited-circulation journal COMMENTARY, published by the American Jewish Committee (a purely Zionist organization), published an article by Robert Tucker, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, who expounded an Israeli plan for armed intervention against Arab states to appropriate their oil. He suggested "capturing the coastal zone from Kuwait to Qatar, where 40 percent of the OPEC countries' oil is produced."

COMMENTARY had hardly been delivered to subscribers before New York TIMES commentator Anthony Lewis published a detailed account of the professor's article, justifying this by saying that his proposal will "have wide repercussions." Three days later Tucker's plan was publicized by the Washington POST, whose commentator J. Kraft wrote: "The question raised by the professor evidently alarms many people." Five days later the New York TIMES, this time above the signature of Clifton Daniel, Truman's son-in-law and one of the paper's leaders, once again set out the professor's views in detail, emphasizing his words that "the U.S. public...can support intervention if success is achieved at a low price."

The campaign of blackmail against oil-producing countries, started by Tucker in COMMENTARY and taken up by the press close to the oil monopolies and the Pentagon, received official baptism in subsequent speeches by Washington figures. However, the plan's implementation was postponed, as memories of the Vietnam adventure were still fresh among the American people at the time. But now, to judge from certain statements, people in Washington consider it possible to return to Tucker's plan. The first to recall it was Energy Secretary Schlesinger. Addressing a group of military men in Washington last October, he demanded "protection for our (U.S.--N.K.) Near East sources of energy." Four months later Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced that a special mobile task force was being created in the U.S. Armed Forces, consisting of two divisions of ground troops and a division of Marines with attach d aircraft, for transfer to the Persian Gulf to "defend oil sources" in the event that "extraordinary circumstances" arise there. Commenting on Brown's report, the Washington POST emphasized that the Pentagon, which is planning "military operations in and around the Persian Gulf region," is increasingly taking U.S. policy in the Near East in hand, "obviously because it places emphasis on the use of force."

Of course, Washington diplomacy, gambling on reactionary regimes, does not abandon the idea of maintaining or even intensifying the situation of instability in the Near East to turn certain states against others, to kindle and encourage strife and thus achieve its imperialist aims. But, as is evidenced by recent statements by U.S. commentators, Washington is increasingly leaning toward the Israeli Near East plan in order, as the Washington POST puts it, to "make the oil-producing countries hand out their 'black gold'" through the "use of brute force."

In its indoctrination of U.S. statesmen and politicians the Israel lobby makes use of both the carrot--a promise to send Israeli Armed Forces to defend the interests of U.S. oil monopolies in the Near East--and the whip--a threat to compromise those who oppose Israel's policy. According to U.S. newspaper reports, the Israel lobby reminds the master of the White House that he was elected to the presidency only because the majority of Jewish voters voted for him. The Zionist lobby possesses overwhelming influence in the U.S. Congress, in many influential press, radio and television organs and also in banking circles and at all levels of the Democratic Party leadership. "The U.S. President could suffer a humiliating defeat if he had to join battle with the Zionist lobby," the French newspaper LE MONDE emphasizes.

The far-reaching design of the U.S. oil monopolies allied with the military-industrial complex pursues the aim of creating a situation in the Near East which would not only guarantee them a constant supply of fuel but would also exclude serious progressive socioeconomic changes of an anti-imperialist nature in this region. This dangerous design sees Israel as not only a "U.S. bastion," as Senator Henry Jackson called Israel, but as a shock force to undermine those Arab countries, which seek to strengthen their political and economic independence.

The U.S.-Israeli intrigues in the Near East, which are aided by the capitualtory stance of the president of Egypt, have appreciably harmed the pan-Arab struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israel's aggression.

However, attempts to halt the course of history, which is what Washington and Tel Aviv are seeking to do, can only end in failure and retribution. The Arab states struggling for their independence, freedom and territorial integrity will unite and, backed by the support of the world's freedom-loving forces, will be able to rebuff the aggressors and enslavers.

U.S. EXPLOITS REACTIONARY ARAB REGIMES; RELIES ON ISRAEL

LD092226Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] According to recently published figures the United States currently imports about half of the oil it uses. A substantial portion of this oil comes from Middle East countries. Indeed, Middle East oil is being increasingly used in the United States and other Western countries. Our commentator Viktor Aleksandrov writes:

This explains the special attention the U.S. monopolies pay to the sources of Arab oil. This attention was strengthened by the energy crisis, which adversely affected the capitalist world after 1973. The U.S. giants look upon the oil reservoir in the Middle East as a source to satisfy their appetite for big profits. As a result of the bitter rivalry the U.S. monopolies succeeded in occupying certain positions in the oil producing countries in the Middle East. The investments of U.S. capital in these countries produce profits two or three times that in the advanced industrial states.

Despite the fact that the monopolies, in the last few years, were forced to retreat under the blows of the Arab national liberation movement, U.S. monopolies still continue to make vast profits from the Middle East. These profits are made not so much from production as from the transportation of crude oil, refining of oil and the sale of oil by-products in the international market.

According to OPEC figures, seven major Western oil companies, in which Western capital has the power to lead and direct, control something like 80 percent of the world oil trade. This not only brings astronomical profits to the United States but also gives it the ability to influence the policy of the importing countries, including the close Washington allies.

The monopolies make additional money from price differences in the industrialized goods and raw materials. According to UN figures, the prices of industrialized ready-made products imposed by the world cartels go up much faster than the increase in oil prices. As a result of this, the Middle Eastern countries which export oil lose many billions of dollars annually. The U.S. monopolies have turned the fall of the dollar into a means to become rich. In 1977, the oil producers had lost $15-16 billion as a result of the fall in the U.S. currency.

The U.S. monopolies even try to falsify the revenues of the oil-producing countries in their favor. What is meant here is that part of these revenues sleep tightly in the banks of the United States and Western Europe. In the last 3 years, the Arabian Gulf oil producing countries deposited something like $35 billion in the U.S. economy and U.S. banks alone. The French L'AURORE commented on the importance of these deposits to the United States and other imperialist powers: It is terrifying even to imagine what it will mean if these sums were withdrawn by the oil-producing countries.

The vast arms deliveries to these countries are not less profitable to the United States than these deposits. As the Washington POST pointed out, there is a direct connection between arms and oil. In recent years, Saudi Arabia and other gulf oil producing countries received nearly half the total quantities of arms the United States had sold abroad. While the United States increases its supply of military technology to the countries of this area, it tries to realize a number of aims, and above all the revenues from the sale of arms gives the United States the chance to pay part of the cost of the imported oil, thus reducing the deficit in the balance of its payments. Apart from this, in the course of supplying the Middle East oil producing countries with arms in quantities that are increasing every day, the United States endeavors to further entrench its political positions in this important area and to tie those who receive its arms more securely to its bandwagon and create additional levers to influence their foreign policy and plunder them.

In order to safeguard its economic interests in the Middle East, the United States employs every possible means. The Pentagon has, in practice, taken into its well-known grip the basic oil area--the Arabian Gulf. This area is surrounded by the U.S. naval forces and by a series of military bases. The role of these bases is no secret to anyone. As some U.S. officials have stated recently, Washington will not be deterred by anything even if it were compelled to use the military forces to defend its economic positions in this area.

The U.S. press talks about a secret White House note calling on the Pentagon to be ready to defend the oil interests of the United States in the gulf and other areas in the Middle East. In order to establish a swift control over the sources of oil, the Pentagon has created mobile forces. Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr considered the creation of these forces as evidence of the hostile objectives of the United States against the Arab nations.

To achieve its ambitions in strengthening its economic positions in the Middle East, U.S. imperialism relies on reactionary regimes such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the gulf area. Through supplying these regimes with arms and linking them to its chariot economically, the United States endeavors to turn them into police states for the entire area.

The alliance between imperialism and local reactionaries is directed against the progressive Arab states, which adhere to the right of the peoples to control their neutral resources. But the United States relies most on Israel in the implementation of its aims in the Middle East. However numerous the U.S. attempts to conceal this fact for the benefit of their manuevers in the Arab world, Israel has been and will remain the bridge for the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and it will remain a defender of these interests. This is precisely what makes Washington always stand alongside Israel in the current conflict in the Middle East.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER'S VISIT TO ISRAEL SIGN OF U.S. SUPPORT

LD071100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The American nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz has arrived on a so-called friendly visit to Israel. Observers consider this visit to be a clear example of the U.S. administration's all-round support for Tel Aviv's aggressive policy and as another attempt to exert pressure on the Arab countries with the aim of wresting significant concessions from them for the benefit of the Israeli aggressors.

SENATE CONTINUES DICTATORIAL POLICY TOWARD PANAMA

LD101512Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["A Shameful Amendment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 10 April--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: American imperialism has no intention of dropping its policy of dictation to small developing countries, ignoring their lawful interests and brutally violating their national dignity. Such was the main conclusion of the continuing discussion in the U.S. Senate of the new treaties on the Panama Canal. There are influential forces in the United States, who would like to preserve the status quo and perpetuate American control over a considerable part of Panamanian territory--the Canal Zone. They have launched a noisy anti-Panama campaign, demanding the revision of treaties in the Senate, and if this works, their complete rejection as well. These forces have managed to have a number of amendments included in the treaty on the neutrality of the canal, considerably infringing on the sovereignty of Panama. Particularly dangerous in this respect was an amendment by Arizona senator, DeConcini, which gave the United States the "right" to armed "interference in Panama after the year 2000"--the date the canal is to be handed over--to secure "the normal functioning" of the interoceanic route.

This amendment provoked an outburst of indignation in Panama and in other Latin American countries, where, the Washington POST reports, there is sharp reaction against the American policy of intervention.

Senator DeConcini said that he would introduce a similar amendment to the second treaty--on use of the canal--voting on which is to take place on 18 April.

The ruthless attempts at dictatorship over a small sovereign country have even provoked the indignation of the bourgeois American press. "Shameful" and "arrogant" are the terms the Washington POST applied to DeConcini's amendment.

NEW COMMUNICATION AGENCY PLANS 'IDEOLOGICAL EXPANSION'

LD061317Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Guschin: "According to Cold War Receipes"]

[Text] In recent months representatives of major imperialist states' reactionary circles have become increasingly insistent in their appeals for a "tougher" propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

They are insisting that the Western powers employ any methods in their foreign policy propaganda to "pressure" the socialist states, force them to "defend themselves" and so on and so forth. In other words, certain politicians and bourgeois ideologists in the West are becoming increasingly obvious in their attempts to get the major capitalist countries' information services to revive elements of the infamous "position of strength policy."

The United States has announced the setting up of a new international communications agency incorporating the well-known USIA and also the State Department Bureau for Educational and Cultural Affairs. The new agency has the task of intensifying U.S. ideological expansion in the international arena, above all with regard to the socialist countries.

The leaders of the U.S. propaganda services are specially concerned about Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are so dear to their heart. For over two decades these stations have been engaged in overtly subversive propaganda activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Eloquent evidence of this concern is Washington's decision to increase considerably the number of transmitters and the stations' transmitting capacity. They have been allocated further tens of millions of dollars for this purpose.

A USSR Foreign Ministry representation to the American side says that these stations' subversive activity runs counter to the fundamental principles that form the basis of relations between the United States and the USSR and in no way accords with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki all-European conference, not to mention the consequent damage to the development of the process of the relaxation of international tension.

In reply to the Soviet Union's clearly defined and principled position on the United States' intention to "strengthen" the odious radio centers, the following arguments are currently being made: The USSR itself apparently acknowledges the fact of increased ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism and is forever stating that it is confident that its ideological positions are right and that it will win in the end. There follows the contrived question: Why then does it always express its displeasure whenever the capitalist powers adopt measures to strengthen their positions in this struggle?

The purpose of these ingenuous arguments is clear. They are used to persuade public opinion in the first place that the Soviet Union is responsible or, at any rate, an accessory to the aggravation of ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism and, second, that if the USSR is so sure of the superiority of communist ideology then it need not worry about any steps taken by the enemy who, naturally, has no wish to surrender his positions without a fight.

It is not difficult to discern in these arguments a desire to substitute one concept for another. We do believe that ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism is becoming fiercer under present-day conditions. When we say this we mean above all that the ideological struggle between the two opposing sociopolitical systems is embracing an ever wider range of problems concerning all aspects of society's life and that more and more people are becoming involved in it. However, the ideological struggle, and this is fundamentally important, should not develop into "psychological warfare"; it should not lead, as L.I. Brezhnev said in a LE MONDE interview, "to political and military confrontation" or serve as a means of interfering in states' internal affairs and violating the norms and principles of interstate relations.

As for the second thesis, it is clearly intended for gullible simpletons since any person of rudimentary political awareness would realize that in order to prevail in the historical confrontation with capital it is not enough for the forces of the new world to believe that time is on socialism's side. "The truth will prevail, of course, but it needs determined assistance," Julius Fucik, courageous son of the Czechoslovak people and ardent fighter against fascism, once said. To distort this truth and deceive the working people--this is the intention of certain bourgeois politicians who concoct lies for export following recipes created back in the cold war period.

AMERICAN RIGHTS RECORD HIT ON ANNIVERSARY OF KING MURDER

LD061517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary: "The Fetters of Deprivation of Rights"]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 4 April 1968, a crime which shook progressive mankind was committed in the United States: A hired assasin's bullet cut short the life of one of America's outstanding sons, a tireless fighter for the freedom of the Negro people and for human rights in the United States--Martin Luther King.

The forces of reaction which stood behind the scenes of this criminal act were counting on intimidating the Negro people by King's murder. They miscalculated. The struggle for which King had devoted his life is growing, for the oppression of the 25 million-strong Negro people still remains one of the most profound and most scandalous injustices of U.S. society.

The lack of rights of the Negroes and other "coloreds" in the United States once again exposes the lying and demagogy of those Washington politicians who pose as "defenders" of human rights.

"The horrifying truth," King once said, "is that although the government is taking feeble and unsystematic steps toward the achievement of equal rights for all citizens, in its daily activity, which covers vast economic and social spheres, it is participating directly or indirectly in the denial of these rights."

And today also, racism is an organic component of the ideology and policy of U.S. monopoly capital. At a conference on human rights in the United States held in Yellow Springs (Ohio) last month it was noted that the practical implementation of this policy is the deprivation of the indigenous inhabitants of the United States--the red Indians--of their basic human rights and racial discrimination and segregation with respect to the Negro population and other national minorities.

As before, Harlem remains the epitome of people's poverty and unhappiness. The whip of unemployment cracks with greatest force over the Negroes and other "coloreds." Approximately half the young Negro people in U.S. urban regions are deprived of the basic human right--the right to work. The mortality rate among children with dark skins is twice that among white children.

Negro activists are assailed by the heaviest blows dealt by the authorities which persecute those who dare to raise their voices in defense of human rights in the United States. J. Harris, B. Chavis and his comrades, A. Shakur, and many other detainees languishing in the dungeons of U.S. "democracy" are incontrovertible evidence of this. But these people symbolize something else, too: "Black" America has not been subdued. It is struggling and maturing in this just fight.

CSSR'S INDRA HOLDS TALKS IN KIEV WITH OFFICIALS

Converses With Vatchenko

AU101233Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly, headed by Alois Indra, Czechoslovak CP Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, which is presently in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is visiting Kiev. Today the visitors had a conversation with Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Vatchenko. Present at the conversation were Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Belyy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary Kolotukha and other officials. Comrade Vatchenko spoke to the Czechoslovak friends about the high labor and political enthusiasm evident in the republic's discussion of the new Ukrainian SSR Draft Constitution. More than 12 million persons spoke at the meetings discussing the draft, he said. The republic's working people are closely linking tasks arising from the new legislative act with the accomplishment of practical tasks to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. We rejoice at the Soviet working people's successes, Comrade Indra said in the conversation. The Soviet Union's achievements are the achievements of the entire socialist community and evidence of our strengthening friendship.

Talks With Shcherbitskiy

LD101700Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party, received today the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. A warm and friendly conversation took place.

The delegation of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia was also received by Comrade Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Today the parliamentary delegation of our fraternal country visited the superhard materials research institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which is a collective member of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

The visitors left for Moscow today.

GRISHIN GREETS COUNTERPART ON HUNGARIAN JUBILEE

LD071339Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] On the 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist invaders V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, sent Comrade Imre Katona, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council Executive Committee, a message which states in particular:

The Moscow Gorkom and gorispolkom warmly congratulate you, the communists and working people of Budapest, on the 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are sincerely gratified at the remarkable successes achieved over these years by the working people of Hungary and its capital under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the MSZMP.

The relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries and their capitals--Moscow and Budapest--are constantly strengthening and intensifying in the course of building communism and socialism.

We will continue to strengthen the ties of international fraternal friendship linking the party and public organizations and labor collectives of our cities and all Muscovites and inhabitants of Budapest.

We wish you, dear friends, and the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital happiness and prosperity and new achievements in implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress and successes in building a developed socialist society.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS ARTILLERY EXERCISE

LD070645Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 2 LD

["Correspodent" Lt Col A. Pimenov report: "Accurate Volleys of the Artillerymen"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--The intelligence service has reported that by making use of rugged terrain the "enemy" has secretly concentrated infantry and tanks for waging counterattacks. The artillery division under the command of Maj A.I. Kanarskiy has been assigned the task of suppressing the "enemy's" men and equipment. Rapidly taking up their firing positions, the artillerymen soon prepared for battle. Their accurate fire thwarted the counterattack. The servicemen of the subunits headed by Sr Lt Yu. Yegorov and Lieutenants M. Gulevskiy and V. Popovic acted particularly skillfully during the firing.

Army General Y. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister; Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces; and Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, who attended the joint tactical exercise by Soviet servicemen and servicemen of the Polish Army highly rated the artillerymen's firing skill.

GIEREK'S MEETING WITH DANISH CP OFFICIAL NOTED

LD101855Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 10, TASS--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP, today met Joergen Jensen, president of the Communist Party of Denmark, who is in Poland. During the talk the leaders of the two countries noted the significance for the whole mankind of limiting the arms race and promoting disarmament. They stressed that unless plans to produce the neutron weapon and deploy it in West European countries are scrapped the world would enter a qualitatively new and particularly dangerous stage of the arms race. They stated that the PUWP and the Communist Party of Denmark have invariably favoured full implementation of the principles of the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

LD060702Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5 TASS--The day of struggle against unemployment was observed today at the initiative of the trade unions in 18 countries of Western Europe. Scores of millions of people took part in strikes, meetings and demonstrations. The working people expressed resolute protest against the policies of the ruling circles and the monopolies which ignore the vital interests of millions of their countries' citizens, which trample under foot their right to work and a secure existence.

Rome: More than ten million working people took part in strikes in different Italian towns and cities. Many industrial enterprises, most of the schools and institutions of higher learning were closed.

A multi-thousand rally was held in the capital. Its participants demanded the adoption of resolute measures to curb growing unemployment.

Madrid: A wave of strikes swept Spain. More than six million working people held a one-hour strike to protest against mounting unemployment. The country's biggest enterprises were at a stand-still and the workers were joined by postal, airline and railway employees.

Brussels: Strikes were held in many parts of Belgium. They were most active in the capital and in the south of the country where unemployment is particularly high.

According to EEC headquarters, in the period from February 1977 to February last the army of unemployed in Common Market countries increased by half a million. At present 6.2 million people in these countries are denied the possibility of availing themselves of the right to work--one of the basic human rights.

Athens: Two hundred thousand Greek workers downed tools for three hours. Large factories and transport were at a standstill.

Oslo: A meeting of working people was held in the Norwegian capital to mark the day of struggle against unemployment in Western Europe. Participants adopted a resolution presented to Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. It protests against the growth of unemployment in Norway.

NO SPECIFIC RESULTS FROM EEC COPENHAGEN MEETING

LD101312Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The Western press widely comments on the results of the session of the European Council of the Communities at the level of heads of state and government of the Common Market countries that ended in Copenhagen.

Political analysts unanimously believe that the session has not achieved any specific results.

As is known, the session discussed such complex problems as wide-spread unemployment in the Common Market countries that reached the unprecedented figure of 6.2 million, questions of the financial policy, as well as foreign trade problems, specifically, the "trade war" that continues between Japan and the Common Market countries, as a result of which the EEC's deficit in trade with Japan reached 5.2 billion dollars last year.

Analysing the results of the session, LE QUOTIDIEN de PARIS writes that the repetition of trite, empty phrases, specifically on the question of employment is an insult to six million unemployed in the Common Market countries.

The plans advanced in Copenhagen are not giving confidence either in the economic or the monetary aspect, L'HUMANITE writes. The monetary system of Western Europe is in the state of disarray, the newspaper writes.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the organ of the British business circles, is skeptical about the results of the session's work.

It is difficult to see what was achieved by the session in the key question about overcoming international economic and financial difficulties, the newspaper writes. There are serious differences among its participants concerning the ways of overcoming the present monetary instability. The EEC countries have not achieved anything in the questions about the ways of envigorating national economies, THE FINANCIAL TIMES stresses.

No detailed economic decisions were adopted at the meeting of the leaders of West European countries, the New York TIMES writes. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared that the plans of reaching the rates of economic growth of 4.5 percent by mid-1979 are too ambitious.

On the whole the participants in the session mostly limited themselves to merely mentioning serious difficulties through which the economy of the EEC countries is living and to the expressions of good wishes newspapers and political commentators write.

NEUTRON BOMB, U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS LINKED

LD071601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "The Coincidences Are Not Fortuitous"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 April--Sudden changes have taken place in Bonn's calendar of international meetings. West German Chancellor H. Schmidt has held unscheduled talks in Paris with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher has set off on an unscheduled trip to the United States.

These trips are connected with two circumstances: the visit paid to Bonn by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher aimed at accelerating plans to deploy the neutron weapon in Western Europe, and Washington's threat to cancel the agreement on deliveries of U.S. nuclear fuel for West European nuclear power stations.

On 10 April the U.S. ultimatum expires: Unless the West European Common Market countries agree before then to talks on the conclusion of a new agreement on deliveries of fissionable materials from the United States, these supplies will be halted. The U.S. side, in accordance with the law passed in the United States, is demanding tighter control over the West European states' sale of equipment for nuclear power stations to other countries. The United States substantiates the stepped-up supervision by the desire to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. But Western Europe and particularly the FRG sees in Washington's action a desire to restrict the world market outlet for nuclear power engineering equipment from the countries of the "old world."

The United States' demand for a new agreement has caused irritation among all its West European partners. The old agreement, adopted after quite a lengthy U.S. embargo on nuclear fuel delivery to Western Europe, was only a few months old. People here expected it to last longer.

The talks with regard to the atom did not, of course, end with the meeting between the French president and the West German chancellor. The reply to Washington will be formulated definitively at the forthcoming 7 April meeting of representatives of the Common Market countries.

The fact that the problems of peaceful atomic energy are linked with military issues is causing great alarm among the West German public. The coincidence in time between the U.S. threats to put the West European nuclear industry on a starvation diet and the action taken to push through U.S. plans to deploy the neutron weapon in Western Europe is not fortuitious.

W. EUROPEAN REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION EXAMINED

West Hesitant over Bomb

LD071524Y Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes: The question of whether or not the neutron bomb should be allowed to exist has been in the centre of an extensive international discussion in recent weeks. It should be pointed out that this discussion was imposed on the Western governments by the public which was quick to see the enormous danger that comes from the allegedly "harmless" plans of the Pentagon to produce and deploy "weapons of enhanced radiation" in Western Europe.

None of the Western state leaders has ventured so far to assume a heavy responsibility to history and to "present" his people with a means of mass contamination with fast-developing leukemia. Washington continues to pressure its NATO allies to ask it for giving them such an expensive gift. The allies, for their part, send these trial balcons back overseas, saying that a decision of such paramount importance should be taken without them and for them by the leader of the "free world".

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the people of the countries, candidates for being turned into neutron cemeteries are deeply concerned by such a prospect and demand an answer from their ministers as to whether they have already given secret consent to the United States to have cancer warheads deployed in Europe.

Answering a question in the House of Commons, British Prime Minister J. Callaghan refused to comment on a local television report which said that the British Government was prepared to accept the neutron bomb. The problem is, he said, to ponder considerable political damage and military advantages this may have.

It should be pointed out, firstly, that the British prime minister admitted himself the adverse character of possible political consequences of consent to the American plans. As to the military advantages the neutron bomb might give the West, they are actually equal to nil.

Lord Chalfont, Mr. Callaghan's compatriot, gave recently a well-motivated answer to allegations concerning the possibility of such advantages, the self-same Lord Chalfont who until now invariably advocated the need for an arms build-up because of the mythical "Soviet menace".

After pointing out that he could hardly be suspected of sympathising with the communists, Lord Chalfont categorically dissociated himself from the advocates of the neutron bomb. He said that if British political leaders seriously consider the use of this weapon in the event of war in Europe, then it only remains for us to wait quietly for people in white coats to come because it is we who are lunatics, and not the inmates of mental hospitals.

The NATO leaders are now trying to mislead public opinion in their countries by the arguments that the neutron bomb may provide good bargaining counters in the talks with the Soviet Union on arms and troops reductions in central Europe. But this is an utterly false argument.

The socialist countries have submitted a clear-cut proposal to the U.N. Disarmament Committee, namely a proposal for reaching agreement on a reciprocal basis not to manufacture, stockpile, deploy or use neutron weapons anywhere. Instead of taking this proposal with due seriousness Western propaganda launched a campaign trying to prove that mutual refusal to manufacture neutron weapons should be supplemented with concessions from the Soviet Union on other, unrelated, issues.

Their calculations are rather simple: First to put forward a proposal based on unequality and therefore unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and then use the Soviet Union's refusal to make unilateral concessions in order to justify before the peoples of their own countries the beginning of a new, extremely dangerous, spiral in the arms race.

What the Soviet Union wants is a reduction and not enhancement of military confrontation in the world. It seeks arms limitation and eventually general and complete disarmament. But a solution of this problem does not depend on the Soviet Union alone.

Fight Against Bomb Not Over

LD091735Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--Peaceloving forces around the globe have no intention to relax their fight against the neutron weapon, noting that the decision of the U.S. President to "defer" its manufacture does not mean the unconditional renunciation of preparations for the manufacture and deployment of the weapon. World public opinion keeps demanding that the U.S. accept the Soviet Union's proposal to agree on a reciprocal basis not to manufacture, stockpile and deploy the neutron weapon anywhere.

Vienna. The decision of U.S. President Carter to "defer" the manufacture of the neutron bomb should not mislead anyone, writes the paper VOLKSTIMME. The delay does not mean that the U.S. has given up the manufacture of nuclear neutron weapons. Yet the peoples do not want to reconcile themselves to this. They were not misled by cynical talk about a "clean" bomb.

President Carter's decision, the paper stresses, is aimed at misleading world public opinion, at distracting it away from the fight against a new spiralling of the arms race. The movement of protest against the manufacture of the neutron bomb should keep mounting to compel Washington to give up these criminal plans for good. The Austrian Government must take a clear and unequivocal stand on the matter and come out for a ban on neutron weapons.

Copenhagen. The statement by the U.S. President should not blunt the vigilance of the public, writes the Danish paper LAND OG FOLK. The struggle for the final prohibition of neutron weapons must be stepped up.

The creation of the neutron bomb would lead to a build-up of the arms race, the paper stresses. It is against this that the Soviet Union's proposal for a reciprocal renunciation of the manufacture of the neutron weapon is directed.

Helsinki. More than one hundred deputies of the Finnish Parliament, representing the leading political parties in the country's legislative body, urged U.S. President James Carter to give up plans to produce the neutron bomb, not merely defer the solution of the question indefinitely, reports the SUOMEN SOCIALIDEMOKRAATTI.

The letter sent to James Carter underlines that the manufacture of the neutron weapon will signify a new spiral in the arms race.

Stockholm. The Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN came out for a complete neutron bomb ban. It calls on the Swedish Government to voice such a demand at the forthcoming special session of the U.S. General Assembly on disarmament. The paper points out that a complete neutron bomb ban would prevent a new spiralling of the arms race.

Paris. The French press, in its comment on President Carter's decision to defer the production of the neutron bomb, stresses its vagueness and ambiguity.

Washington's official circles, writes LE FIGARO, hurry to add that the "deferment" does not mean giving up the bomb, whose manufacture may be launched at any moment by the United States. Rather than rejecting the neutron weapon, notes LE MATIN, Carter is delaying its production till a later date.

The creation of this sophisticated and dangerous weapon of mass annihilation--the neutron bomb--stresses L'HUMANITE, involves Western Europe first of all, since the Pentagon planned to deploy the neutron weapon on its territory. The paper believes that a mere deferment of such a terrible danger is not enough. What is needed is the final and universal renunciation of neutron weapons, L'HUMANITE underlines.

Europeans Avoid Taking Stand

LD102116Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Our commentary is by Valeriy Borisov, observer of the foreign affairs weekly ZA RUBEZHOM. This is what he writes:

The past few weeks London and other West European capitals were nervously awaiting Washington's official decision on the neutron bomb. The arguments over the bomb, as THE GUARDIAN pointed out recently, had already led to demonstrations of protest in a number of NATO countries unparalleled in scale since the first Aldermaston marches for nuclear disarmament in Britain. In the Netherlands, parliament voted against the neutron bomb by a majority of two to one. The Governments of Denmark and Norway have declared their opposition to its deployment on their territory. A wide movement of protest is getting underway in Belgium even in the ranks of the Socialist Party, part of the government coalition. In those circumstances no NATO government dared take the political risky step of openly approving the production and deployment of neutron weapons on its territory, preferring to let the United States as the senior partner take the entire responsibility for any such decision.

Prime Minister Mr Callaghan, for instance, speaking in the Commons last week refused to comment on reports that the government proposed to deploy neutron weapons in Britain. All he did say was that the bomb development and deployment is the question of weighing very substantial political disadvantages against whatever military advantages may be presumed to exist. Incidentally, more than 50 members of Parliament signed 2 motions calling on the government to state its opposition to the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Britain.

There can be no doubt that Whitehall will now try to sell the idea to the British people that the White House decision is a substantial compromise and a goodwill gesture which requires something reciprocal from the Soviet Union. Incidentally, the conservatives are already playing up this line for all their worth by expressing displeasure with the American administration's concessions to the Russians. Ian Gilmour, member of the shadow cabinet, even went as far as to accuse President Carter of almost betraying the vital interests of the West. But all this hue and cry about concessions to the Soviet Union is clearly designed only for the gullible.

The truth of the matter is that Washington has left the whole matter of neutron weapons open. The decision to postpone their production does not mean that there will be no preparations for their production and deployment. President Carter knew what he was doing when he instructed the Pentagon to start moderizing nuclear warheads for Lance missiles and artillery shells. A White House spokesman revealed that this moderization program would take between 18 months and 2 years and it would subsequently make possible the deployment of neutron weapons with a minimum loss of time. Finally, the White House statement did not even mention to the Soviet proposal for the mutual renunciation of the production and deployment of neutron weapons. The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, pointed out that the United States and some other NATO countries, having come up against the mass movement of protest against the plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons in Europe, are trying to mislead the peoples. They pretend to be ready to hold talks on this issue with the Soviet Union but in reality they are trying to turn it into a bargaining counter, linking neutron weapons with matters that have nothing whatsoever to do with them. There is only one thing behind all this, he pointed out--a desire to evade the Soviet Union's clearcut and concrete proposal for the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. This dillydallying naturally in no way indicates serious intentions in the field of disarmament, nor does it help progress towards that goal.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET FINNS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD101245Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin have sent Finnish President Urho Kekkonen a telegram expressing the cordial congratulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and the peoples of the Soviet Union to the President, government and people of Finland on the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on 6 April 1948, the telegram goes on to say, was a historic event in relations between our states and an important landmark in establishing peaceful cooperation in postwar Europe. It embodied the desire of the Soviet and Finnish peoples to build mutual relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in accordance with the line proclaimed by the decree signed by V.I. Lenin on the recognition of the state independence of the Finnish Republic.

Looking back on the path traversed in three decades, it is possible to note with satisfaction that, thanks to the consistent implementation of the policy defined by the 1948 treaty, relations between the Soviet Union and Finland embarked on a broad path of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation. They are now characterized by a high degree of trust and friendship and active, steadily expanding collaboration in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, and are being built with consideration for long-term prospects.

We are convinced that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance will remain a reliable guarantee of the stability of relations between the USSR and Finland, opening up more new prospects of good-neighborliness between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

On this noteworthy day for our countries we convey to the people of friendly Finland wishes for prosperity and a peaceful life. We wish you, Mr. President, further successes in your state activity.

Urho Kekkonen has sent L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin telegrams which say:

On the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries I send you and, through you, all Soviet people my cordial greetings.

The 1948 treaty was and remains a fundamental document in Finnish-Soviet relations. On its basis we have for many years been able to insure the further and all-round development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between our countries. At the same time the influence of the treaty is also reflected beyond the confines of our states, which helps to strengthen international peace and security. In the course of deepening the detente process the positive achievements of our good-neighborly relations based on the 1948 treaty are being eloquently embodied in the ties being implemented between various countries as well as on a European scale.

I am confident that the mutual trust and respect which have arisen as a result of the cooperation based on the 1948 treaty will be an excellent basis for the further development of relations between our countries in the future also, thereby promoting the mutual acquaintance of different peoples with one another, the development of human contacts and peaceful cooperation.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa a telegram of congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

The 1948 treaty, the telegram says, opened up a new period in relations between the two countries and lastingly established in them the policy of peace, friendship and mutual trust. On the basis of the treaty the Soviet Union and Finland have achieved great successes in the development of good-neighborly ties in the most diverse spheres and are constantly seeking out and exploiting effective forms of extending equal cooperation. The governments of our countries have embarked on the implementation of a long-term program of developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation through 1990.

Guided by the coincidence of vital interests and the provisions of the 1948 treaty, which has become an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Europe, the Soviet Union and Finland are exerting joint efforts with the aim of consolidating international detente and making it all-embracing.

I express firm confidence that friendly Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to develop successfully for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, and to serve the cause of peace and international cooperation.

In a telegram to A.N. Kosygin, K. Sorsa sent cordial congratualtions on the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Embracing almost one-half of the period of the history of interstate relations between our countries, this treaty, the telegram says, has for three decades now been the basis of Finnish-Soviet contacts and trusting good-neighborliness. At the same time the treaty, on its part, promotes the stabilization of the state of peace and the expansion of cooperation in Europe.

The Government and people of Finland acknowledge and value the significance of the 1948 treaty as a fundamental document in relations between our countries.

I am confident that our friendship and good-neighborly relations will also continue to present good opportunities for the expansion and diverse development of Finnish-Soviet cooperation and its treaty basis in various spheres of human activity, both in the cultural and in the economic spheres.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT POSITION IN FRANCE CRITICIZED

LD091818Y Moscow in French to Europe 2100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by (Vasiliy Guryev): "The Way of Union"]

[Summary] Both before and after the French legislative elections the media in France made much of the divergencies that exist among the leftwing parties, undermining the workers confidence in the concept of a united working class. The elections are over; the problems remain. These problems concern all French working people and the struggle for union goes on. The substantial results obtained in the struggle for democratic changes by the forces of the French left in recent years constitute a sound basis for the continued development and strengthening of the workers and democratic movement.

"Of course, a great deal also depends on the participants in this movement, on their capacity and ability to act effectively in the interest of the workers. For the communists the policy [word indistinct] to guarantee the unity of the working class is not a tactical procedure. It is a lasting policy, which does not depend on electoral campaigns and other considerations of the moment. The victory of the French workers movement shows convincingly that the success of the struggle for the cohesion of the workers of democratic and patriotic forces, depends first and foremost on the insistence and energy of the communists."

"This is not the case with the Social Democrats. They undoubtedly represent an important political current in France and in several countries of Western Europe. A great deal has changed in their position in the course of recent years, particularly on international issues. They cannot make an abstraction of the rise of the workers and democratic movement, but at the same time they readily manage the affairs of the bourgeoisie in many Western European countries. They have still not eliminated their anticommunist complex, even in the camps where they recognize the need to cooperate with the communists. Many of them cannot chose which path to follow: the path of the class struggle or the path of class cooperation with big bourgeoisie.

"But the fortunes of social democracy itself depend as much on the choice that the social democrats will make as on the workers movement. Evidently the French bourgeoisie would like to insure, with the help of the socialists, some kind of variant of the governmental coalition, on the British or West German pattern. It readily accepts the socialists, promises them ministerial portfolios and appeals for an amicable entente. But whatever the zigzags of the social democrat leaders, the workers who vote for the socialists do not suffer any less from the crisis and the policy of austerity than do other workers." The communists never lose sight of the objective of a union, not only in name but as a powerful means of struggle for the vital interests of the workers, for peace, for democracy and for socialism.

FRENCH-SOVIET TALKS REVIEW BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD101820Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] French-Soviet talks have taken place in Paris, during which the main directives were received of the new long-term program for deepening bilateral cooperation in the economic and industrial field for the period up to 1990. An understanding about developing this program was reached during the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, at Rambouillet in June 1977.

USSR EMBASSY PROTESTS ATTACK ON MADRID AEROFLOT OFFICE

LD100952Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Madrid--The USSR Embassy in Spain has lodged a strong official protest with Spanish authorities in connection with the criminal attack made on the Aeroflot branch in Madrid. On the night of 6 April a group of rampaging thugs attacked the Aeroflot office. They broke a window and showered the premises with bottles containing a flammable mixture. Considerable material damage was done to the office. These provocations are contrary to the course of strengthening ties between the Soviet Union and Spain, and have evoked an angry condemnation from the Spanish democratic public.

HUSAK ARRIVES IN BONN FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101212Y Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 10 TASS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, arrived here today for a four-day official visit. At Cologne-Bonn Airport he was met by Walter Scheel, president of the FRG, and by other officials. Gustav Husak is being accompanied by Vaclav Hula, vice-chairman of government, chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia, and by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. Gustav Husak is to hold talks with Walter Scheel, the FRG's president, Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs.

NOVOSTI POLITICAL EDITOR CITED ON BREZHNEV FRG VISIT

For a Mainz Radio interview with Vladimir Lomeyko, NOVOSTI chief political editor, in Moscow on Brezhnev's upcoming visit to the FRG and the certainty of the neutron bomb issue being discussed, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 10 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PLO SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD102311Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Egyptian journalist Muhammad Has Anayn Haykal has published a new article on Middle Eastern affairs in the Lebanese AL-ANWAR. He tried to outline his views on the Soviet attitude to settlement of the Middle East problem. I want to look at certain of Haykal's views.

What attracts one's attention first is the following. Haykal wrote: or various reasons I do not believe the Soviet Union is opposed to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. In saying this, the author was not making any great discovery, and only enemies of the Soviet Union claim the contrary. In July 1967 Aleksey Kosygin, at an extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly, held at the request of the Soviet Union, presented with complete clarity and determination our country's stand towards the Middle East and called for immediate withdrawal of the forces of the enemy from Arab lands to the 4 June 1967 borders. He also called for political solutions to all problems standing between the Arabs and Israel. Since then nothing has changed in the principled attitude of the Soviet Union. This is known to Mr Haykal, without doubt.

Therefore, another opinion of his is surprising. Haykal wrote: I do not believe that the Soviet Union opposes certain concessions, including terriotiral ones. The author here means concessions by the Arabs to the aggressor. However, how can it be possible to attribute this stand to a state standing firmly by the Arabs, calling for the liberation of all their lands occupied by the aggressors in 1967?

The Soviet Union will not go back at all on the principles of its foreign policy, among them the inadmissibility of the occupation of another's land by force. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union, together with the Arabs, will not agree at all to the enemy benefiting even partially from its military conquests in 1967.

Yet Mr Haykal takes his opinions further. He claims that the Soviet Union believes that it is not possible in present circumstances to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the crisis but an Israeli-Egyptian settlement only. Such a claim forces me, as I believe it forces you listeners, to ask: Is My Haykal trying to justify President as-Sadat's separatist course and his drive to achieve a deal with Israel behind the Arabs' back at any price? The Soviet Union on its part continues to believe without hesitation that the road of separatist deals cannot lead at all to a truly just and enduring settlement of the Middle East crisis. The negative attitude of the Soviet Union to the Israeli-Egyptian talks is also known. Therefore, our country believes that in current circumstances as well a comprehensive settlement should be achieved only by the joint efforts of all the parties concerned, including the PLO. The Soviet Union believes that such a settlement can be achieved through the Geneva conference, the international instrument created especially for this purpose; this was stated openly in the Soviet-American joint statement published 1 October 1977. Our country is ready to implement all the articles of this statement. Yet the United States is increaasingly departing from the spirit and content of the joint communique which received a positive response in the Arab world and internationally.

I do not know Mr Haykal's motives or intentions in submitting these opinions on Soviet Mideast policy to AL-ANWAR.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON ISRAELI MOVE INTO LEBANON

Israeli Withdrawal Plans

LD102042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Beirut]

[Text] Arab political circles agree that Israel, with the support of the United States, is trying in every possible way to delay solution to the problem of south Lebanon. What is worth pointing out here? First, that the Israeli interventionists are consolidating themselves more and more in strategically important areas in south Lebanon. Second, Israeli propaganda has disseminated blatantly fabricated and exaggerated reports of artillery crossfire which has allegedly become more intense in south Lebanon. A senior spokesman for the PLO, talking to me today, categorically denied such allegations. This is nothing but subversive Israeli activity.

In the opinion of local observers, everything indicates that Israel, despite the UN demand, still has no intention whatever of completely withdrawing its forces from the territory of neighboring sovereign Lebanon.

Palestinian Stanchness

LD061503Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Report by NOVOSTI correspondent A. Bylychev written specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Protracted Blitzkrieg"]

[Text] Beirut--"The 7-day Palestinian-Israeli war," which is the name given in the Near East to the recent fierce fighting between the Israeli invasion army and allied detachments of Palestinians and the national patriotic front in southern Lebanon, has become a subject of close attention from Arab Military observers.

The staunchness of the defenders was an unpleasant surprise to the aggressor and astounded the Arab world. It seemed that all the advantages were on the side of Israel, which was counting on using the favorable situation that resulted due to the Egyptian president's treacherous policy and the increased U.S. pressure on the Arab countries to defeat the PLO forces in southern Lebanon with a crushing blitzkrieg. But the common opinion is that this plan has failed. The aggressor's 30,000-man army, abundantly provided with modern U.S. equipment (in addition to arms produced in Israel with Western assistance), was unable to break the resistance of a few Palestinian battalions and national patriotic forces units, and this will full air supremacy with the F-15, Phantoms, Skyhawks and Kfirs and combat helicopters. Their artillery was many times more powerful, and they had active support from the sea.

In view of the threat of aggression against southern Lebanon--plans for which Israel had been nurturing for a long time--the Palestinian command, military commentators note, elaborated in advance a system of flexible, dynamic defense capable of resisting superior Israeli forces and hampering their freedom of maneuver. Anticipating air and sea landings, the Palestinians did not create a single front, preferring stronghold tactics; therefore the aggressor constantly met unexpected resistance and counterattacks in all areas. Thanks to this, on the very first day detachments of Palestinians and national patriotic forces slowed down the invaders' advance at Narum ar-Ras, Bint Jubayl, At-Tayyibah, Haddathah, and Tbinin. Those taking part in the fighting on Marum ar-Ras Heights described how literally within the first half-hour of the Israeli offensive they drove the enemy back. [paragraph continues]

Then, under bombing and constant fire, just 60 men held the position for 10 hours. The Palestinians also held out for 2 days in Ghanduriyah, and only on the third day did Israeli troops occupy the ruins of the village. That is how it continued for 6 days in all areas, until 20 March, when the Israelis announced occupation of all the south up to the Litani River, except for the Tyre region.

Nonetheless fighting continued behind Israeli lines. Taking advantage of the mountainous terrain, the Palestinians and their allies struck in small groups against communications and supply bases and then returned to their positions or went out on new missions. On the central sector they set fire to eight trucks on a mountain road and in another place killed 30 Israeli soldiers on their way to the front.

The Israeli General Staff planned to complete the "operation" within 48 hours. And M. Begin even hastened to announce it had ended before the deadline had been reached. In fact, Colonel al-Ayubi writes in a Beirut weekly magazine, the Israeli tanks and motorized infantry met with a resolute rebuff and incurred serious losses during the very first hours of the invasion. Counting on reaching the Litani River by the end of the first day, the commentator continues, the Israelis spent almost 5 days to do this. On the 6th day, "a little over 3,000 fighters held back a 30,000-man army" that had to a considerable extent replaced its exhausted units with fresh ones. The depth of the Israeli advance did not exceed 15 km, that is, 3 km a day, "which is the absolute minimum for a motorized army supported by aircraft and naval forces." The sea and air landings behind Palestinian lines did not increase the pace of the offensive on the front--Palestinian reserves efficiently and successfully intercepted the assault forces. True, the Israeli commandos did "distinguish themselves," but not in battle. In Adlun, on the Sayda-Tyre highway, they coldbloodedly shot 20 refugees, mainly women and children, in vehicles on the road.

The Israeli troops' attempts to seize Tyre were particularly ineffectual. On 19 March they were less than 10 km from this south Lebanese city and the only road leading north was controlled by fire from ships and aircraft. The impression was that the city, abandoned by the population of 40,000, would fall in a few hours; after all, skirmishes with the Israeli vanguard were taking place beyond the Palestinian refugee camp of Ar-Rashidiyah, only 5 km away. The Israeli heavy artillery did not become silent. What could be done by young boys with machineguns, submachineguns and handgrenades against the mechanized columns, aircraft and ships near Tyre? But the invaders were kept from entering the city, although its capture was essential both to save the honor of their uniform and to present world public opinion with a fait accompli on the eve of the UN Security Council vote.

Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman and Chief of General Staff Gen M. Gur were undoubtedly counting on an easy, rapid victory. Of course, they knew of the overwhelming supremacy of the invading army in terms of manpower and equipment. Everything was taken into account--everything except the heroism of the Palestinians, their will to resist and their ability to fight. Meetings with Palestinian fighters and commanders on various sectors near An-Nabatiyah and in Tyre and Ar-Rashidiyah during and after the fighting convinced me of their high morale and ability to make effective use of excellent weapons. "We are fighting for a just cause, for the future of our people, for restoration of their legitimate rights," they said at their headquarters and at their outpost east of An-Nabatiyah.

It was interesting to hear the opinions of privates and commanders of platoons and companies, that is, of those who fought at the frontline, of the aggressor army. The Palestinians did not try to belittle the enemy's potential. They remembered their dead comrades with bitterness. They assessed objectively the equipment of the Israeli Army. But all--from a representative of the command in Tyre to a battle outpost fighter--were unanimous on one thing: The Israeli soldier goes into open battle reluctantly, relying more on aircraft and artillery. This is what happened near Tyre. The dense citrus and cypress groves and narrow country roads restricted the use of tanks and armored transport vehicles. After the first attempts to advance, the Israelis fell into ambushes. Having lost three tanks and several dozen men killed and wounded, the Israeli infantry were clearly reluctant to advance even by day.

On the other hand the defenders of the "bulwark of the free world" and "Western civilization" eagerly bombed the peaceful population and committed outrages on occupied Lebanese soil. Nor is this surprising. The soldier educated in the spirit of Zionism, racial hatred and overt appeals over many years for "a great Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates," behaved like a ruthless occupier on the banks of the Litani. The refugees and fighters who had come from behind Israeli lines told of indiscriminate searches, arrests and murders.

According to figures from the Palestinian command, the aggressor lost over 400 men on the battlefield and dozens of tanks, armored transport vehicles and trucks that were burned and put out of action. Nor did the airborne vultures remain unpunished. Zionist propaganda has announced ridiculously low figures that even people in Israel do not believe. That is Tel Aviv's usual method. After all to this day the Israeli authorities have not made public the precise number of those killed and wounded during the October 1973 war.

The Palestine resistance movement has passed through one more hard ordeal. The Palestinians have not only held out but have wrecked the far-reaching Israeli-U.S. plans to remove the PLO from the political scene and as a result to impose a solution of the Near East crisis according with the interests of Zionism, Arab reaction, and imperialist circles. The determination for struggle that the Palestine resistance movement has retained is arousing their friends' admiration. The 7 days in March showed again the meaning of the will of the 3 million exiled people to defend their right to existence and to restore justice. And the army of the aggressor and the most modern weapons are powerless against this will.

Interview of PLO Official

LD021738Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--The attempt to drive the Palestinians out of Lebanon is only the first stage of the plan harboured by imperialists. Its second stage is directed against neighbouring Arab states. And we make a serious warning against those now, said Abu Iyad. the secretary of the Palestine Liberation Organisation for security.

He said in an interview with Beirut's correspondent of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA that Israeli subversive agencies are preparing a series of provocations against the Lebanese people and against other Arab countries. We also know that Israel has plans of physical extermination of cadres of the Palestine Liberation Organisation both in Lebanon and in other countries. Reports coming in now say that several hundred of Israelis staying in the southeast of Lebanon undergo special training for conducting operations in Beirut. We also have grounds to believe that provocations against embassies of a number of Arab states and countries that are friendly to us are being planned, Abu Iyad said. We have the information that the Israeli subversive agencies preparing assassinations of leading cadres of the PLO and various actions against the population so as to cause again national and religious strife, intend to use vehicles with markings of the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

We also know that Israel has plans for more subversive acts against PLO representatives abroad.

We know that Israelis placed trucks loaded with explosives at some enterprises in the east of Lebanon. We know licence numbers of some of these trucks. We closely follow the actions of saboteurs, and we know people who cooperate with them. The Palestine Liberation Organisation will do its utmost to frustrate these plans.

ISRAEL BEING TRANSFORMED INTO POLICE STATE

LD101532Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["Along the Lines of Militarism and Police Repression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, April 10 TASS--The Israeli military administration banned from sale in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan 319 books by seven Arab authors. According to a spokesman of the occupation authorities, the ban is explained by the fact that the books contain "anti-Israeli propaganda". Among the banned editions are works by Yusuf as-Siba'i, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, Egyptian author, who was recently killed by terrorists in Nicosia. The ban on the sale of the book by Arab authors in the occupied territories is another evidence of Israel's continuing transformation into an overtly militarist and police state. Seeking to keep hold of the illegally captured lands whatever the cost, the Israeli authorities flagrantly violate the basic human rights in the Arab territories and limit the freedom of the press.

For fear of the truthful coverage of the events in the Middle East, the Israeli authorities at the beginning of this year attempted to stage a trial of Lebrecht and Paschalis, progressive journalists whom they illegally arrested. Those journalists' only "guilt" was that they came out for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied territories and observance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The encroachments on the freedom of the press are only one of the aspects of the policy of police repressions to which the Israeli military administration in the Arab lands resorts increasingly often. According to data of the Palestine Liberation Organization, about 70,000 Palestinians have died in the Israel-occupied Arab territories since 1967. Over twenty thousand have been arrested or thrown into prisons. Thousands of Arabs who are against the Israeli annexation are kept in prisons up to now.

SOVIET DELEGATE ATTENDS TRIPOLI CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION

LD101043Y Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 10 TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Miroshnikov reports: The second world conference "the roads of development and international cooperation" held under the auspices of the World Peace Council, opened in the capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Taking part in the conference are delegations of more than 80 countries, as well as representatives of the United Nations, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab states and other international and regional public and political organizations. The conference will discuss important questions, among them consolidation and widening of the struggle for peace, for equal international cooperation, the struggle for progress of all peoples of the world, for opposing the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction.

A Soviet delegation takes a part in the forum in Tripoli.

Speaking at a press conference, A. Shahhati, the secretary for international contacts of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, pointed out that this conference is of great importance for rallying the ranks of the fighters for peace, security and international cooperation. He expressed the confidence that developing countries will pool their efforts in the struggle for establishing a new economic order based on cooperation, equality and mutual advantage.

A. Shahhati stressed that in its foreign policy Libya holds the position of positive neutrality, comes out for peace and international security and for equal cooperation.

The Libyan leadership, he said, is oriented at friendship and cooperation with countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union and openly declares against forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, against Western powers conducting the policy hostile to peace, international cooperation and progress.

'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, spoke at the opening of the conference.

IRAN EXPERIENCING 'GIGANTIC MOVEMENT OF PROTEST'

LD072008Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Here is an account of the disturbances in Iran from the latest issue of the Soviet social and political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA:

Antigovernment demonstrations continue in Iran and, so far disturbances have taken place in a number of cities in northern, southern and central Iran. Demonstrations were held on the streets of Babol, Qazvin, Kashan and also in Teheran. Participants in these demonstrations expressed dissatisfaction with the current situation. On 29 and 30 March demonstrations took place in Zahedan, Yazd, Isfahan, Mashhad, Dezful, Khorramabad, Zanjan and, once again, in Kashan and Qazvin.

According to reports carried by the official PARS news agency, bank branches, government institutions and centers of the ruling Rastakhiz Party were subjected to attack in these cities. As in the past, the official authorities have resorted to arms, and as a result the people's blood has been spilled. When the Yazd police dispersed demonstrators, two were killed and seven wounded; in Qazvin one person was killed. A great many demonstrators were arrested.

Official propaganda tried to portray these demonstrations as undermining law and order and as having been organized by rioters instigated from abroad. However, one cannot imagine that anybody will believe that the riots, which have nearly encompassed the whole country, were staged by a small number of people. As it is known, this activity involves a gigantic movement of protest.

U.S. EMBARGO ACTIONS CRITICIZED IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

LD072248Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] The attitude of the U.S. Congress concerning the arms embargo on Turkey is drawing the profound attention of public and official circles in Ankara, Athens and Nicosia. People in the capitals of the three countries are eager to know the decision the U.S. Congress, which is debating the question, will make. [sentence indistinct] Moreover, the attitude toward the ultimate decision of the U.S. Congress differs in the three countries.

Using as a pretext Turkey's large economic and financial difficulties which result from the burden of militarization imposed on it by NATO, Turkey insists on the lifting of the arms embargo. Meanwhile, there is negative reaction concerning the possible lifting of the embargo. Both countries have officially announced that they oppose this. Athens has pointed out that Greece would review the bilateral agreement concerning the U.S. military base on its territory and could completely abandon any move to return to the NATO military structure. In Cyprus, Washington's actions are described as a blo directed at the Cypriots.

How the discussions at the U.S. Congress will end is not presently known. However, it can already be seen that the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean has been substantially complicated once again. Glancing sideways at each other, neighboring countries are suspicious of each other.

At the recent talks in Montreux between the Turkish and Greek prime ministers, disputes between the two countries were discussed. The talks created hope for normalizing the situation in the Aegean Sea region. It is common knowledge that the peoples of Turkey and Greece desire this. Apart from this, efforts are being made to normalize the situation in and around Cyprus.

It has long been known that everything proceeds well as long as America does not interfere. Like most people, I too, am fully confident that, had the United States and NATO not interfered continuously in the affairs of the three Eastern Mediterranean countries, the disputes between Ankara, Athens and Nicosia would have been resolved long ago. Now too, Washington is using the embargo question as a means of pressure and blackmail against these three countries.

For some years now, American diplomacy, exactly like a magician, suddenly pulled the embargo question from its sleeve and put it in its pocket before the dazzled eyes of its [word indistinct]. This trick is done for various reasons. Sometimes Washington tries to pressure Turkey, to make it bend to its will. Sometimes Washington loosens its reins in order to save NATO's southeast flank from collapse.

The United States is also using the embargo issue to pressure Greece and Cyprus. However, the three countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region are well aware of the objectives of this dirty trick.

Speaking recently in the Senate, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit criticized Washington's policy and noted that the United States is using the arms embargo to pressure Turkey. Ecevit sharply denounced such actions.

It is common knowledge that presently there is a broad campaign underway in Turkey against American imperialism, for the cancellation of the so-called mutual defense agreement with the United States, for the removal of the American military bases in Turkey and the country's withdrawal from NATO. Speaking at a meeting held recently at the outset of this campaign, Behice Boran, chairman of the Turkish Labor Party pointed out that to insure the country's security it is necessary to engage in actions which promote peace with other countries, regardless of their social regimes, rather than join closed military blocs. Anti-American actions are increasing in Greece and Cyprus as well.

Thus the fraudulent plans of the American politicians concerning the Eastern Mediterranean region are being dismantled. There is nothing surprising in this, since, like all the peoples of the world, the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean region desire the continuation and deepening of detente through the realization of disarmament and expansion of friendly, peaceful cooperation. Washington's embargo trick contradicts these aspirations.

TURKISH PRESS ADVOCATES WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

LD081730Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 8, TASS--The demand that Turkey quit NATO sounds even louder in the country. While getting nothing of use from NATO, Turkey has to make inordinate expenditures for the upkeep of the army since it has been assigned in the Pentagon's plans the role of NATO's main bulwark in the south eastern flank of the bloc, writes the newspaper YENI GUN.

The newspaper points out that NATO is an aggressive bloc which is spearheaded, above all, against the Soviet Union. To this day, U.S. imperialism continues using certain forces to spread in Turkey a myth about Soviet menace, to spread hostility to the Soviet Union. But Turkey was not threatened by the USSR either before or after it had joined NATO, the newspaper writes.

Another Turkish newspaper, CUMHURIYET, stresses that though Turkey is the poorest NATO country, it spends for military purposes a greater percentage of its national income than other members of the bloc. If one seriously ponders on such a state of affairs, it becomes clear that one need not have socialist views to join the call for quitting NATO that is receiving an ever wider support, the newspaper writes.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER PRAISES GROWTH IN TRADE WITH USSR

LD072046Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 7, TASS--Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit highly assessed the successfully developing Soviet-Turkish economic relations. A protocol on the goods turnover between the two countries for 1978-79, signed recently in Ankara, allowed to raise the goods turnover by 46 percent compared to the previous protocol, he stressed at a press conference here today. The assortment of export-import commodities has become much more varied, especially those delivered by Turkey to the USSR in payment for credits granted for the building of industrial projects with Soviet assistance.

The Turkish Government, the prime minister noted, is making every effort towards the further strengthening of economic relations with other countries and is doing everything necessary to rid the national economy from external dependence.

WEST SEEKS TO DIVIDE ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD102008Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United States and British representatives are meeting in Salisbury with officials of the Smith racist regime and African puppets. Judging by President Carter's visit to Nigeria, they will continue the efforts to impose on the frontline states their version of a Rhodesian settlement. Actually they will be trying (?to bridge) the Anglo-American plan and the agreement on an internal settlement. They will also try to make the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front sit down at the negotiation table with Smith and his men. In the opinion of the British and American diplomats this would be an important step towards legalizing the situation that has now developed in Rhodesia. In other words it will be a step towards forming a puppet government patronized by the Western powers, and that would mean lifting economic sanctions and extending diplomatic recognition, to mention just a few things.

What the West wanted and wants is to check the growing guerrilla war that has spread almost over the whole of Rhodesia and to weaken and split the Patriotic Front. It also hopes to disunite the African countries by playing up their economic difficulties and their differences in social and political orientation. However, judging by the position taken by Africa during the visit of the United States President to Nigeria, it is not going to be an easy job for the Western envoys. The Organization of African Unity and the frontline states support the Patriotic Front as the sole lawful representative of Zimbabwe. As for the armed struggle conducted by the front, they consider it to be the only effective way to real liberation.

The Patriotic Front is not against talks with Britain and the United States and is not against a peaceful solution to the problem, but that should not be at the expense of the real interests of the Zimbabwe people or through a deal with the racist regime. What the patriots of Zimbabwe expect from the British and American diplomats is not (?fancy) and endless talk about African majority rule but concrete action to curb the racists.

ARMY OFFICERS IMPLICATED IN ATTEMPTED SOMALI COUP

LD102208Y Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, April 10, TASS--According to reports from Mogadiscio, a group of officers of the Somalian Army made an attempt at a state coup. President Siad Barre said that this attempt was suppressed by army units and tank formations, the Somalian radio announced.

PRAVDA APPARENT TEXT OF SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD101601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text: "Soviet-Ethiopian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, was in the Soviet Union on a working visit 3 through 5 April 1978.

On 5 April L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is out of Moscow, had a warm, friendly talk with Mengistu Haile Mariam by telephone.

L. I. Brezhnev congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam and, through him, the whole Ethiopian people on their great achievements in defense of their country's revolutionary gains and sovereignty against the intrigues of international reaction. He wished them further successes in building a new life.

Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed thanks to L.I. Brezhnev for his personal, tireless attention to the Ethiopian people's struggle and for the internationalist aid and support given to the Ethiopian revolution by the Soviet Union.

Talks were held between A. N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side R. A. Ulyanovskiy, CPSU Central Committee section deputy chief; G.M. Kornieyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic relations; L. F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; I. I. Chernyshev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A. P. Ratanov, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia; Yu. V. Firsov, aide to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V. A. Ustinov, department chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry;

On the Ethiopian side Lt Legesse Asfah, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of political work in the army; Lt Gesesse Wolde Kidan, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of economic affairs; Maj Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee in charge of defense; Lt Mengistu Gemechu, PMAC member and personal adviser to the PMAC chairman; Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis, permanent secretary at the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry; and Col Tsegaye Meshesha, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

The sides examined the state of and prospects for strengthening friendly relations between the two countries. It was noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing fruitfully in all spheres. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of further strengthening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in the interests of the two countries and of the cause of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

The Ethiopian side reported on the achievements and tasks of the Ethiopian revolution at present and on the Ethiopian people's struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and internal and foreign reaction to defend revolutionary gains and the territorial integrity of their motherland. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, on behalf of the leadership and people of Ethiopia, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and L. I. Brezhnev personally for the resolute support and internationalist aid given the Ethiopian revolution in this struggle.

The Soviet side attaches great significance to the Ethiopian people's successes in implementing progressive transformations, their victories over the forces of internal and foreign reaction and the anti-imperialist position of the new Ethiopia in international affairs.

In developing the provisions of the declaration on the bases for friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia, agreement was reached on extending contacts and ties between state and public organizations and institutions of the two countries, on creating a Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade, and also on holding regular consultations on international questions.

The sides condemned the aggression against Ethiopia in the Ogaden and the intrigues of imperialist and other reactionary forces which are persistently attempting to undermine the unity of African states, interfere in their internal affairs and weaken the positions of countries which have chosen the path of progressive development.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia advocate the speedy establishment of lasting peace in the Horn of Africa, which must be based on the renunciation of territorial claims and on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and relevant OAU decisions. The sides stressed that the establishment of friendly, good-neighborly relations between the countries of the Horn of Africa meets the interests of the progressive development of all states in the region. They expressed concern about attempts of international reaction to retard the process of normalizing relations and to maintain a hotbed of tension in the region.

The two sides condemned the actions of imperialist and other reactionary forces aimed at kindling fratricidal wars and establishing their own control in the Red Sea region to the detriment of the legitimate rights and interests of states bordering on the Red Sea, in particular Ethiopia. They believe that the development and strengthening of relations between all states in that region on the basis of good-neighborliness and noninterference in each other's internal affairs will further the consolidation of peace and security in the Red Sea basin, which is an important international waterway.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia confirmed their firm and unchanging support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and national independence. The sides condemn all maneuvers aimed at substituting for the elimination of the remnants of the system of colonial and racial oppression the creation of puppet regimes, thereby safeguarding the interests of neocolonialism. They demand the speedy elimination of the racist regime in Rhodesia and the full transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe through the Patriotic Front. They demand the rapid withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the transfer of power to the South-West African People's Organization--the true representative of that country's people--and the ending of the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

The two sides expressed serious concern at South Africa's plans to create its own nuclear weapons. They stressed that implementation of these plans would constitute a threat to international peace and security. In this connection they are agreed on the need to make new, energetic efforts--including through the United Nations in accordance with the resolution of the 32d UN General Assembly--in order to prevent implementation of these plans by the South African racist regime.

The sides noted the positive role the OAU is playing in rallying independent states of Africa in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African Continent from colonial oppression. They expressed support of the OAU's efforts to settle relations between African states in accordance with the charter and decisions of this organization.

When examining the situation in the Near East the sides expressed deep concern about the constant tension there. They severely condemn Israel's aggression against yet another sovereign state--the Republic of Lebanon--with the aim of seizing its southern regions and of routing the PLO. In the opinion of the two sides the maneuvers of Israel and Egypt over separate talks have been a screen for continuation of Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia consider that the situation emerging in the Near East makes it particularly essential to rally and strengthen cooperation among all progressive forces of this region, without which the struggle to eradicate the consequences of Israel aggression and to establish the just lasting peace in which Near Eastern peoples are vitally interested cannot be successful.

The sides declare their determination to promote a comprehensive peace settlement in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state; and the guarantee of the independent existence and security of all the states of this region. They are convinced that such a settlement can only be reached by means of collective efforts within the framework of the Geneva conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The sides declare their determination to continue active efforts to consolidate international peace and security and to avert the threat of a new war. They noted with satisfaction the positive changes in international relations in the direction of an improvement in the world situation; they stressed the need to transform detente into an irreversible process and to extend it to all regions of the world, as this serves the vital interests of all countries and peoples and creates favorable conditions for strengthening the sovereignty and independence of the developing countries and the colonial peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation. They pointed out the importance and timliness of the declaration adopted by the United Nations on deepening and consolidating the relaxation of international tension.

The USSR and socialist Ethiopia expressed satisfaction with a broad coincidence of opinions on issues of the struggle for disarmament and stressed readiness to expand their cooperation in resolving these issues. The sides expressed their desire to insure the success of the special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, a session that must serve as an important stage on the path of convening a world disarmament conference.

The sides came out in favor of the speediest conclusion of a total nuclear weapons test ban treaty and of a convention banning chemical weapons. The urgency was stressed of banning the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons. The sides came out in favor of concluding a comprehensive agreement on this question. In this context they stressed the timeliness of the socialist countries' initiatives in the Disarmament Committee on concluding a convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons and stressed their determination to seek its conclusion.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia favor transforming the principle of the nonuse of force into an immutable law of international life and will strive for the speediest conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

Noting the importance of the United Nations' role in contemporary international relations, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are in favor of raising the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security on the basis of strict observance of the principles and aims of the UN Charter.

Both sides also agreed that the restructuring of international economic relations must insure equality and justice within the framework of these relations.

The Soviet and Ethiopian sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, which revealed that their views on questions of mutual interest are in conformity. They consider that the working visit to the Soviet Union by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, and those accompanying him gave new impetus to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality and warm reception afforded him personally and those accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

APPARENT TEXT OF BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREETING TO MENGISTU

LD1010llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves we send you, Comrade Chairman, and through you the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of socialist Ethiopia sincere and heartfelt congratulations on Victory Day.

Events relating both to the past and to the present of the Ethiopian people graphically attest their determination to defend the independence and territorial integrity of their country. The Soviet people are following with great attention and sympathy their efforts aimed at implementing the aims and tasks of the national democratic revolution and wish them further successes in defending the progressive socioeconomic reforms against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and against external and internal reaction.

We express confidence that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries and for the good of peace, freedom and progress.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

MENGISTU USSR DEPARTURE TELEGRAM TO USSR LEADERS

LD111059Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, sent telegrams from his aircraft to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegrams state: "Returning home after my friendly visit to the Soviet Union, I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation and gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded to me and to my delegation during our stay in the USSR."

NEW SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST ANGOLA PREPARED

LD080418Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Imperialism and its henchmen in Africa continue armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola and are preparing new, subversive actions against its independence. According to reports from Luanda, the armed forces of Zaire continue to be concentrated in direct proximity to the eastern border of Angola, and on the southern border a considerable number of army units of the South African racists is being concentrated. Here is our commentator, Vesvolod Shishkovskiy:

Recently the progressive press of the African Continent has repeatedly expressed serious fear in connection with the development of events on the border of independent Angola. The secret operation codenamed "Cobra" has become public knowledge; its aim is seizure of Cabinda, an extensive territory on the border with Zaire known for its rich oil deposits. Although this criminal action was averted in good time, the enemies of the Angolan people have far from renounced further attempts to destabilize the situation in the country, hamper implementation of deep social and economic transformations and put pressure on the Government of Angola, which is decisively coming out in support of the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for their national self-determination. It is no accident that armed provocations by Zaire and the Republic of South Africa have intensified; in all from August 1977 to February of this year the Zairian and South African forces committed 40 aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola. Only last week forces from Zaire again intruded into Angola territory. With air support they took the town of Caianda, but on the same day they were thrown back beyond the confines of the republic.

One must note the fact that different types of specialists from the NATO countries, CIA agents and military personnel from the Chilean fascist junta actively took part in the preparations for this provocation. The participants of one of the bandit attacks on Angolan territory captured in the area of the town of (Matsindi) say that there are Moroccan and French advisers among the Zairian troops. There is also information of Peking's increasing support for the splittists from UNITA. Thus China has once again joined the most evil enemy of free Africa--the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa--which is arming and training UNITA bandits in its bases in northern Namibia.

The campaign of constant aggressive provocations and the aspirations of international reaction and its henchmen against the People's Republic of Angola confirm the fact that the Angolan revolution is one of the main hindrances to imperialism's attempts to reassert its position in this part of the African Continent by any means. Independent Africa and all Angolan people are vigilantly following these criminal intrigues and are preparing a decisive rebuff to the aggressive activities of the imperialists and their allies.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--A protocol on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations, the Soviet Association of Friendship with the Peoples of Africa and the Guinea Bissau-USSR Friendship Society has been signed in Bissau. The protocol envisages the holding of various measures for acquainting the Soviet and Guinean public with the life and culture of the peoples of both countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD]

U.S. RIGHTISTS SEEK TO BLOCK SECOND PANAMA TREATY

LD101135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 April TASS--The U.S. Senate has resumed discussion on the question of ratification of the second Panama Canal treaty, which provides for handing over the canal to Panama Government control by the year 2000. The first of the two Panama Canal treaties, on its neutrality, was approved in March but with amendments encroaching on Panamanian state sovereignty. They stipulate the unilateral right of the United States to "defend" the canal, give Washington the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Panama, including by the use of armed forces, under the slogan of "insuring the normal activity" of the canal, and make it possible for U.S. ships to bypass normal procedures in going through the canal when "extraordinary circumstances" arises.

Rightist circles intend to use every means to block the ratification of the second treaty to make it unrecognizable with the aid of numerous amendments and stipulations.

New York, 5 April--Omar Torrijos, head of government of Panama, has sent a letter to the United Nations expressing concern that certain U.S. circles are attempting in every way to prevent the establishment of full Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The document expressed gratitude to the international community for its display of solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the Panamanian people to strengthen their national sovereignty.

A Panamanian Foreign Ministry statement has also been circulated within the United Nations which points out that the people of Panama regard the establishment of their real sovereignty over the Panama Canal as part of the process of decolonization and liberation from imperialist oppression which is spreading in Latin America. Panama will only consent to a solution which provides for the satisfaction of its legitimate right to possession of its entire territory, the statement stresses.

Panama, 5 April--The attempts by reactionary forces in the United States to block the ratification of the second Panama Canal treaty are provoking indignation among the people of Panama. Mass meetings have been held throughout the country in support of the legitimate position of the Panamanian Government. At this crucial moment when the question of the final elimination of a United States colonial enclave is being resolved, a statement which is being circulated here by the National Assembly of Community Representatives (parliament) says, Panamanians must strengthen their unity in the face of the growing intrigues of imperialism.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR LATE APRIL

LD102210Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2158 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Isidoro Malmierca Peola, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, is to make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of April. He has been invited by the Soviet Government, it has been officially announced here.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AFRICA, MIDEAST

LD070742Y Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 6 TASS--Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's foreign minister, has returned to Havana from his tour of a number of African and Middle Eastern countries. At Havana airport he told journalists that his visits to Ethiopia, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to Iraq promoted consolidation of Cuba's links with these countries, were conducive to preparations for the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, to be held in Havana next year.

SOVIET-CUBAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD110839Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--As a result of the successful conclusion of talks between USSR and Cuban Government delegations, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation, a trade protocol between the two sides for 1978 was signed in Moscow on 6 April. It is envisaged that reciprocal deliveries of goods will total about R4 billion and will exceed the 1977 level by 16 percent.

CUBAN STATEMENT ON INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA CITED

LD071553Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 7, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Cuba comdemned a recent speech by the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain David Owen, who attacked Cuban policy in Africa.

In a statement circulated here the Cuban Foreign Ministry stresses that a representative of a colonial power which for ages had oppressed African peoples and is now conducting a policy of neo-colonialism, has no moral right to teach other governments, the Cuban included, in matters pertaining to the preservation of sovereignty and independence of African peoples.

Having attained, despite the resistance of the USA, complete national independence, Cuba is now rendering legitimate internationalist support to the democratic, revolutionary and popular governments of Angola and Ethiopia, says the statement. Cuba's foreign policy course, which is helping the peoples struggling for attaining and strengthening national independence, finds understanding on the part of the African peoples, on the part of developing and non-aligned countries.

Noting that the situation in Ethiopia, particularly the problem of Eritrea, concerns the people and Government of Ethiopia alone, the Cuban Foreign Ministry states, that the British foreign secretary has no right to interfere in matters that ought to be discussed by the interested sides only.

The document condemns David Owen's attempts to smear the Cuban position in regard to the Zimbabwe and Namibia problems, and to kick up a row around a so-called danger of Cuban military interference.

NICARAGUAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SOMOZA

LD092057Y Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, April 9, TASS--Mass student action has swept Nicaragua: Meetings and demonstrations in solidarity with a group of patriots who 13 days ago went on a hunger strike in demand of the release of political prisoners are being held for several days at Managua, Leon, Masaya, Granada and other towns of the country.

In Masaya alone some 30,000 people took part in manifestations. In that city and also in the capital, about a hundred students occupied seven churches and also went on a hunger strike of protest. The struggle is being conducted under the slogans "down with Somoza's Pro-American Regime", "Free Political Prisoners," "Stop the Repressions," "Restore Democratic Freedoms." Speakers are [at] the meetings condemn the USA for giving all-round support to Somoza's bloody regime. They urge the working people of Nicaragua to step up the struggle against the domination of American monopolies in the country.

Nicaraguan authorities sent units of the National Guard to disperse the student manifestations. The guards are using teargas and fire-arms. When dispersing a demonstration in the town of Jinotepe one student was gravely wounded and many were arrested.

ECUADOREAN CP LEADER, SAAD SCORES PRC'S POLICIES

LD080634Y Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS--The Communist Party of Ecuador resolutely declared more than fifteen years ago against the criminal policy of the Maoists as soon as the real intentions of the Chinese leadership became obvious, a TASS correspondent was told by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador Pedro Saad, who is currently on a visit in the USSR. We think that Maoism is absolutely alien to the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. It serves the interests of imperialists and is opposed to the peoples fighting for freedom, progress, socialism and peace. A characteristic feature of the policy of the Maoists is its anti-Soviet trend. This once again became manifest in the reaction of the Peking leadership to the recent address by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, which expressed readiness to put an end to the present abnormal situation in the relations between the USSR and the PRC. The Maoist leaders answered the peaceloving, constructive proposals of the USSR with a fresh malignant attack against Lenin's great homeland. The actions of the present Chinese leadership are weakening the camp of socialism, which is a decisive historical force, Pedro Saad stressed. On the other hand, they are a serious threat to peace all over the world and play into the hand of warmongers with the North American imperialists at their head.

The Maoists and their accomplices are enemies of the struggling peoples in all continents. In Latin America, for example, they support the Pinochet regime of Chile and not only maintain relations with it, but also give all-round aid to it. Their activity in Angola is also known, as the Maoists aided the enemies of this heroic country and supplied them even with the arms. The policy of the Peking leadership is thus directed not only against the socialist system, but also against the national liberation movement in all continents, Pedro Saad went on to say. These people are calling themselves the leaders of the so-called Third World, and at the same time are having recourse to demagogic verbiage and lies. They are openly opposing the Helsinki accords and go so far as to alledge that the principles placed on record in the final act of the history making all-European conference are already invalid. These and many other examples clearly show that the Peking leaders are pursuing a policy oriented to war, to anti-Soviet aggression and to suppressing the embattled peoples. This is borne out by their strengthening ties with imperialism, their frenzied striving to obtain a nuclear arsenal, which in the hands of such militarists is a terrible threat to the whole mankind. But it is not only the foreign policy of the Maoist leaders that exposes the counter-revolutionary substance of their position. For years now they have been trying to undermine the unity of the Communist parties all over the world and setting up groupings which do not stint revolutionary phraseology, but as a matter of fact are coming out against peoples. This is full and total denial of proletarian internationalism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Report on Draft Constitution

LD101230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The deputies at the seventh session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet are examining the new draft constitution of the RSFSR. At the moment, a report on the draft of this document and on its nationwide discussion is being delivered at the session by Deputy Solomentsev, chairman of the commission for preparing the RSFSR draft constitution, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

The report emphasizes that at the basis of the draft are the ideas and principles of the USSR's Constitution, which expresses the common will of all Soviet people, and embodies the historic experiment and collective wisdom of several generations of Soviet people, and has been rightly named the manifesto of the construction of communism by the Soviet people.

The discussion of the RSFSR draft constitution has coincided with an important event in the life of our party and country: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's trip to a number of the RSFSR's eastern areas. For almost 2 weeks the Soviet people followed with sincere excitement and interest the reports on Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with people from Siberia and the Far East, with warriors from the Soviet Army and Navy. The warm welcome accorded him everywhere reflects the feelings of sincere and deep respect, as well as the love and trust that the Soviet people feel for the Communist Party, for its Central Committee and for Comrade Brezhnev. These meetings convincingly demonstrated the inviolable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The conversations Comrade Brezhnev held with the working people and with the party and economic aktivs turned into a great and detailed conversation on the present and future of Siberia and the Far East, on the prospects and tasks of our country's economic development and on further raising the Soviet people's living standard.

On behalf of all the working people of the Russian Federation, Comrade Solomentsev expressed cordial gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his tireless work for the good of the Soviet people, for his concern for our motherland's further prosperity and for insuring stable peace on earth.

Speaking about the new RSFSR draft constitution, it was noted that its adoption would be a consistent part of the extensive program of implementing the basic law of the Soviet Union, a program advanced by Comrade Brezhnev at the extraordinary Supreme Soviet session.

The new RSFSR draft constitution repeats the essential characteristics of the developed socialist society that are expressed in the basic law of the USSR, and are of general significance for all union republics. The draft simultaneously takes into account the historical peculiarities of the Russian Federation. This specifically demonstrates the unity and continuity of the constitutional development of the USSR and its republics.

In keeping with our party's scientific conclusions, which are at the basis of the union republics, the Russian Federation is seen as a socialist national state in the draft constitution. Like the USSR Constitution, the draft notes that the CPSU is the nucleus of the entire political system.

The report stresses that the unity of party and people was demonstrated with renewed force during the discussions on the Russian Federation's draft constitution. The republic's citizens fervently and unanimously supported the proposal to legislatively consolidate the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party in the basic law. The Soviets play a key role in the system of our people's power. The draft constitution states that the people implement state power through the soviets of people's deputies, which make up the political basis of the RSFSR.

The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet continues.

More on Draft Constitution Report

LD101334Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The extraordinary session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which opened today in the Kremlin, at its first meeting listened to a report by Deputy Solomentsev on the RSFSR draft constitution and its discussion by all the people in the republic. Solomentsev told of the achievements in developing the Russian Federation's economy and stressed that the republic makes a substantial contribution to our country's economic complex. Largescale programs are being implemented in the republic. During his trip around Siberia and the Far East, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the particular importance of integrated and intensive development of the eastern regions of the Russian Federation. He drew attention to the need for close cooperation between industrial and agricultural development and for solving production and social problems. Solomentsev assured the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the RSFSR working people would devote all their energies into unconditionally fulfilling the responsible tasks set by the republic.

Describing the clauses of the RSFSR draft constitution, Deputy Solomentsev stressed the important of one which notes that socially useful labor is the source of the growth of national wealth and well-being of each Soviet person. Promoting the dynamic development of our planned economy, the new USSR Constitution and the republication constitutions opened up additional possibilities for constructing the material and technical basis of communism and for implementing our party's program and aims.

The inclusion in the RSFSR draft constitution of the USSR constitutional clause on citizens' rights, freedoms and duties is of profound sociopolitical significance. The broad range of these rights and freedoms, their realistic nature and reliable guarantees show convincingly that socialism insures true freedom of the individual, which does not and cannot exist in the world of class inequality and repression.

The norms of the USSR Constitution and of the proposed draft, said Comrade Solomentsev, not only fully correspond with the clauses of international pacts on human rights but in many respects go considerably further. One of the most important human rights, the right to work, has already been insured in the Soviet Union for almost 50 years by full employment of the working population. The international convention on economic, social and cultural rights envisions only obligatory free primary education. In our country all forms of education, including higher education, are free. At the present time the transfer to universal secondary education of young people has almost been completed. The age set by Soviet law for receiving old age pensions is 5 years lower for men and 10 years lower for women than that envisioned in the convention of the International Labor Organization.

The draft contains (?important and strong) legal guarantees of rights and freedoms. The further development of socialist democracy is closely linked with the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order. Deputy Solomentsev noted that while proclaiming the basic rights and freedoms, the draft simultaneously proceeds from the fact that the implementation of these rights is inseparable from the citizens' fulfillment of their duties.

The report went on to stress the great significance of the question of the national and state system for the Russian Federation, with its multinational population. The RSFSR draft constitution reflects the peculiarities of the Russian Federation, linked with its inclusion of autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs. The adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977 represented a new step in developing the forms and expanding the rights of the Soviet autonomies. The RSFSR draft constitution makes concrete the corresponding clauses of the USSR Constitution. The power of the autonomous republics and oblasts in implementing state and economic affairs is expanded. At a time when national divisions are taking the form of sharp and destructive conflicts in many regions of the nonsocialist world, we Soviet people, Deputy Solomentsev stated, cannot help feeling a special pride in our union state. Lenin's deeds and the CPSU's policy have insured a solution to the national question in which preservation of the vital interests of each people and republic is combined with the unshakeable unity and might of the great Soviet Union.

Discussion of Draft Constitution Begins

LD101322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Our special correspondents report from the Kremlin: The deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who have gathered for the extraordinary session, heard Comrade Solomentsev's report on the draft RSFSR constitution and its general discussion that has taken place in the republic.

Deputy Solomentsev said that the Russian Federation, as an integral and component part of the Soviet state, is making its contribution to implementing the Soviet state's policy in the international arena.

The republic's working people, together with all Soviet people, fervently support the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is directed toward insuring favorable international conditions for the construction of communism in the USSR, toward developing the fraternal cooperation of the socialist countries and toward strengthening the positions of world socialism.

An invariable feature of our foreign political course is support of the people's struggling for national liberation and social progress.

The Soviet Union is making efforts to completely remove the threat of nuclear war, deepen and strengthen detente, achieve arms restriction and move on to disarmament.

Our country is pressing for consistent implementation of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. Thanks to the persistent and purposeful activity of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, the Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in the last few years it has been possible to bring about a marked improvement in the international climate.

However, the forces of reaction and aggression are continuing to operate throughout the world. They are creating hotbeds of tension, provoking military conflicts and whipping up the arms race.

Certain circles in the United States and other NATO countries are nurturing dangerous plans for the deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

All this demands constant vigilance and tireless concern for protecting the peaceful life of the Soviet people, Deputy Solomentsev stressed. The defense of the Soviet homeland is defined in the USSR Constitution as an affair of the entire people and is related to the most important functions of our state.

The draft, which has been submitted for discussion by the deputies, establishes that the Russian Federation, together with the other fraternal republics, participates in guaranteeing the security and defensive capability of the country and in equipping the USSR Armed Forces with everything they need.

At the conclusion of his report, Deputy Solomentsev spoke about the extensive and creative participation of the Russian Federation's citizens in formulating the republic's new constitution.

Solomentsev expressed confidence that the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, having discussed the submitted draft, would unanimously adopt the RSFSR's new basic law.

Discussion of the new draft RSFSR constitution began at the session.

BELORUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONAL BODY APPROVES DRAFT LAW

LD101824Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, a concluding session was held today of the commission for preparing the draft of the new republican constitution. The session examined questions on the results of the work of the commission and on the draft constitution for Belorussia, taking into account proposals and amendments which were submitted during the course of discussions by the public.

The commission approved the draft of the fundamental law for the republic. It has been presented to the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium and will be debated on 13 April at a session of the republican Supreme Soviet.

CPSU ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE AMATEUR ART ACTIVITIES

LD061509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted the resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Amateur Art Creativity."

The resolution points out that the socioeconomic transformations implemented in the country over the years of Soviet power, the growth of material well-being, the rise in the level of the people's education and culture and the availability of free time create favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual and the flowering of the people's talents. [paragraph continues]

More than 25 million people are currently engaged in amateur art. The mass participation of workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and student, pupil and army youth in artistic creativity is a characteristic feature of the socialist way of life and a graphic manifestation of the spiritual wealth of the Soviet people.

Party, soviet and trade union organs, Komsomol organizations and economic leaders have begun showing greater concern for developing the working people's artistic creativity. The skill of amateur collectives has increased, and they take an active part in cultural services for the population and propagandize our motherland's achievements abroad.

The first All-Union Festival of Working People's Amateur Creativity (1975-1977)--which helped to raise the ideological and artistic standard of amateur art; deepen ties among the cultures of the USSR peoples' mutually enrich these cultures, and strengthen cooperation between professional and amateur art--was a significant event.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that the USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU and certain party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations do not make full use of the existing potential for involving the broad masses of the working people in amateur art and poorly tackle the selection and training of leaders of amateur collectives. The quality of repertoire and instructional literature being published is still low.

Attaching great significance to the further development of the people's artistic creativity in the country and to enhancing its role in communist education and organizing the working people's free time, the CPSU Central Committee obliged the USSR Ministry of Culture; the AUCCTU; the Komsomol Central Committee; the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; the USSR Ministry of Education; the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; the union republic councils of ministers: to formulate and implement measures to create the necessary conditions for engaging in artistic creativity in all club establishments, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and educational institutions; to widely involve workers, kolkhoz members, employees, students, pupils and soldiers in amateur collectives; to further develop people's theaters, amateur musical, choreographic and choral collectives and studios of graphic, movie and photographic art; to extend in every possible way the network of amateur art circles in VUZ, technical colleges, vocational and technical colleges, schools and extrascholastic establishments; to organize children's and young people's amateur art collectives as satellites of the best professional and amateur collectives.

It is recommended that mass song-and-dance and wind-instrument festivals, creative competitions and reviews of agitation teams be held regularly. For these purposes, active use should be made of club establishments, red corners, stadiums, parks and halls in enterprises, establishments, educational institutions, hostels and housing administrations. The USSR Ministry of Culture and creative unions and societies are to develop in every possible way the patronage of amateur art by professional collectives.

It is considered advisable to hold the Second All-Union Festival of Amateur Art Creativity in 1980-1982.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms to strengthen party leadership of the development of amateur art creativity, regarding it as an important means of raising the culture of the people's masses and their political and labor activeness and improving the organization of leisure. [paragraph continues]

They were also instructed to pay special attention to improving the content of the work of clubs, palaces and houses of culture and amateur art collectives; strengthen their connection with the activities of labor collectives, and make broad use of amateur art in ideological, political, labor and moral education and in overcoming survivals from the past in people's consciousness.

The USSR Ministry of Culture and the AUCCTU are called upon to give daily assistance to amateur art collectives in shaping a high-principled repertoire; to actively promote inclusion in this repertoire of the best works on the Communist Party, the socialist motherland and the heroic struggle and creative labor of the Soviet people; and to make wider use of our own and foreign classics, works by the masters of Soviet literature, art, folklore and modern popular creativity.

The USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade are recommended, jointly with the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and creative unions and societies, to regularly hold competitions for creating works for amateur performance; take measures to improve coordination in the publication of repertoire and instructional literature, and step up the exchange of the best works among union republics. It is considered advisable to set up repertoire editorial collegiums within the USSR Ministry of Culture and the union republic ministries of culture for the creation and selection of works for amateur performance.

The scientific methods leadership entrusts the USSR Ministry of Culture and its local organs with cultural and educational work and with amateur art creativity in the country.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are obliged, given appropriate conditions, to combine rural club establishments on the territory of kolkhozes and sovkhozes that are headed by the House of Culture (club) situated in the central complex, creating unified club systems within the framework of farms with common complements and material resources. It is considered advisable here to transfer rural clubs to the jurisdiction of cultural organs or trade unions, depending on the subordination of the head House of Culture (club).

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to take effective measures to radically improve scientific research in cultural and educational work. Coordination of this research is entrusted to the USSR Ministry of Culture.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; the USSR Ministry of Education; the USSR Ministry of Culture; the AUCCTU, must insure further improvement in training cultural and educational workers; an increase in the quality of the instruction of students in cultural institutes, pupils in cultural educational schools and in their in-depth study of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, modern forms and methods of ideological-educational work and the best experience of the activities of palaces and houses of culture and clubs.

It is considered necessary to improve the work of VUZ facilities of public professions; to try to insure that graduates of these faculties comprehensively master the principles of Marxist-Leninist ethics and aesthetics and can be skilled organizers of artistic creativity and of political, mass cultural, physical training and sports work among the population; to involve more actively figures of literature, culture and sports in the work of the faculties of public professions.

The CPSU Central Committee obliges the USSR Gosplan and union republic councils of ministers to provide for an increase in the production of musical instruments and materials for amateur artists; a wider range of them and their improved quality, and to organize the tailoring of costumes and footwear for amateur art performances through specially assigned enterprises of consumer services for the population, using these enterprises' materials by written order.

The USSR Gosbank; the USSR Ministry of Finance; the USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz are instructed, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Culture and the AUCCTU: to extend the list of cultural and domestic goods whose sale is permitted to palaces and houses of culture, clubs, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, schools, extrascholastic establishments and trade union committees by written order without counting toward their quota for minor wholesale purchases.

Ministries, departments and soviet and trade union organs must implement measures to strengthen the material base of amateur art performances; make full and efficient use of funds allocated for the construction and repair of club establishments and red corners, and insure their exemplary content.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; the USSR State Cinematography Committee, and newspaper and journal editorial boards are called upon: to widely popularize the achievements of amateur art; give coverage to the activities of cultural and educational establishments in developing the people's creativity; reveal in depth its social significance, and publish reviews and notices by eminent art figures and critics of performances and concert programs by amateur collectives.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES CITIZENS' CIVIC DUTIES

LD061431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Rights and Duties of the Citizen"]

[Text] No other society in history has done or could do as much for working people as socialism has done. It has elevated the citizen of the land of the Soviets and granted him the full range of rights and freedoms which provide scope for creative labor, social activity and all-round development of the individual. The new USSR Constitution has added even more depth to the substance of these political and socioeconomic rights which touch the very foundations of man's life. The material guarantees backing them have now become much richer and weightier.

The main guarantee of the democratic rights of the Soviet person is the growing might of the socialist homeland created by the intellect, talent and hardworking hands of its citizens. Recognition of this inspires people to work for the common good to the full extent of their strength and abilities, eagerly to discharge their duty and to constantly sense their responsibility to the country.

The genuine political culture of working people is inconceivable without such responsibility. An irreproachable performance of civic duty is just as much a necessary element of it as is the real implementation of rights and freedoms. [paragraph continues]

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted: "Knowledge of one's rights and the ability to apply them in the interests of building the new society are a supremely important feature of the Soviet person's active position in life and of his high level of political standards, the molding and development of which have been and remain at the center of attention of our party. Naturally, an inalienable element of political culture is the citizen's understanding of his responsibility to society and his high patriotic duty to honestly and conscientiously work for the good of the people and to always be ready to protect the revolutionary gains of the land of October."

The people highly value and respect those who worthily fulfill their duties to society, whether he is an innovative worker; a grain worker who spares no effort to produce a high yield; a scientist whose fruitful activity enriches Soviet science, or a vigilant soldier at a border post. Wide recognition has been deservedly won, for instance, by such leading workers of the 10th 5-Year Plan as: miners A. Kolesnikov and M. Chikh; metal workers P. Satanin and I. Tereshchenko; construction workers N. Zlobin and V. Serikov; weavers Z. Arafonova and V. Pletneva; grain workers M. Klepikov and N. Pereverzeva, and many thousands of other remarkable workers who devote their entire knowledge, energy and experience to the common good. In any post, honest labor and discipline that have become a way of life constitute the foremost and truest criterion of the citizen's conscientious attitude toward the obligations set out in the USSR Constitution.

These obligations reflect the main demands of society on its members, without whose observance it could not function and develop normally. Under the conditions of socialism, which has insured the unity of the interests of society and the individual, the discharge of civic duties is inseparable from the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms. "There are no rights without obligations and no obligations without rights." This slogan, uttered by K. Marx, is a supremely important principle of the life and activity of the Soviet people. It forms the basis of fostering a high level of civic self-awareness among all working people.

The party allots a tremendous role to such education in the system of the spiritual molding of the person. As was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, the party, concerned for the all-round development of the individual and civil rights, also pays due attention to the observance by all citizens of their obligations and the problems of strengthening social discipline. It is precisely the responsible approach of each person to his duties and to the interests of the people which creates a reliable foundation for the fullest embodiment of the principles of socialist democracy. Our democracy is incompatible with anarchic self-will or the flouting of the norms and laws of the Soviet way of life.

We cannot overlook instances when people who enjoy all the benefits granted by society have a careless attitude toward its demands and evade their obligations. Nor can there be complacency with the fact that at times such a "flippant" attitude toward these requirements is displayed among some young men and women. Distinguished Novgorod construction worker, Hero of Socialist Labor A.N. Tarasov, who has worked for many years as a tutor said: "My own experience and the experience of my comrades show that it still often happens that young people who have just commenced their working life assimilate the rights given them by society very quickly and easily but their duties more slowly and less willingly." Direct violations of our laws and moral principles and also antisocial acts are still encountered. The honor and dignity of the Soviet citizen oblige everybody to be implacable toward violations of this kind.

Molding and developing a high level of awareness of public duty among the rising generation and all Soviet citizens is a supremely important task of the ideological and educational work of party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol and labor collectives. Study of the USSR Constitution at all levels of political enlightenment and economic education and in schools and VUZ is contributing in many ways to successfully resolving this task. In revealing the substance of the fundamental law of developed socialism it is necessary to give a profound and thorough explanation of the main civic duties. Correct understanding of the Constitution's demands is of decisive significance for their strict observance in the everyday activities of Soviet people. Party organizations, propagandists, agitators and all workers of the ideological front are called on persistently to insure that working people have properly assimilated their rights and obligations in organic unity.

That unity graphically expresses the strength and efficiency of our democracy. The Soviet citizens' consistent implementation of their rights combined with active fulfillment of their patriotic duty is a necessary condition for the further development of socialist democracy, the socioeconomic progress of our society and new successes in building communism.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

LD092243Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin, Soviet Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

[Text] The chief subject of editorial articles and commentaries in the world press today is the speech in Vladivostok by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Again, as it did 3.5 years ago, the word "Vladivostok" is resounding in all languages of the world. The attitude of the Soviet state, which was clearly formulated by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on that most cardinal question of world politics--the problem of halting the arms race--was stated at a most crucial moment. It is here, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, that the basic question of how the international situation will develop further is being solved; it is here that the most acute struggle is being waged.

The prospect of practical measures toward arms limitation and disarmament, which have come about as a result of the purposeful efforts by the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist states and all peace-loving forces and peoples--and as a result of a difficult struggle--has met with fierce opposition from those who would like, as before, to count on force in international relations. It must be stated, unfortunately, that under these circumstances the ruling circles in Washington are displaying indecision and inconsistency and are showing an evident caution in dealing with the opponents of detente, trying during the Soviet-U.S. [illegible]ks to change to their own advantage, or even completely call into question that which had previously been agreed.

A particular example of this is the decision just announced by President Carter to postpone production of the neutron weapon. A few days ago, there were reports in the U.S. press that the U.S. head of state, taking into account the reaction of international public opinion, had decided to abandon production of this new type of mass-destruction weapon.

However, as it turns out, at the last moment, under pressure from supporters of the arms race, this decision was changed, and now the announcement is of some "postponement." And this postponement is, to a certain degree, of a conditional nature inasmuch as at the same time the Pentagon was directed to carry out a program of modernizing its missile warheads and artillery shells so that, as an official White House spokesman stressed, it will be possible to deploy the neutron weapon with a minimum waste of time.

In connection with these steps, there is talk of a desire by Washington to make the neutron weapon an object of bargaining and a means of putting pressure on the Soviet Union. Touching on this problem, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed during his speech in Vladivostok that there is just one thing concealed behind all this: the desire to shrink away from the clear and specific proposal by the USSR to mutually renounce production of the neutron weapon. Such maneuvering, of course, does not indicate at all any serious intention for disarmament; nor does it promote progress toward that goal.

World public opinion is aware of the particular importance of the present moment; it is now that the question of which way events will develop is being solved. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Vladivostok, further delay and all sorts of maneuvers around the talks can lead to the very real possibility that the chance for concluding an agreement will be lost. It is time that certain Western leaders thought properly about their responsibility toward their own people and all people for the fate of the world and show a real willingness to take effective steps to curb the arms race.

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK, ARTEM WATER SUPPLY--A meeting was held today at the site where water is emptied into the Bogataya River to mark the commissioning of the first stage of the 20-kilometer section of the second water conduit and two pumping stations with a capacity of 150,000 cubic meters a day. The meeting was opened by Safronov, first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom. Primorskiy Kraykom First Secretary Lomakin said in his address that extraordinary and very strict water supply controls had to be established last fall because of the unprecedented drought in Vladivostok and Artem. Priority measures had to be taken to construct water supply facilities. Residents of Vladivostok and Artem have demonstrated exceptional understanding during this period. The commissioning of the first stage of the water conduit makes it possible to begin supplying water to residential dwellings immediately or 15-20 days ahead of the time originally planned. The controls on water supply to Vladivostok and Artem will be removed as the amount of water collected in the reservoir increases and after the completion of the second and third stages of the water conduit. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]

USSURIYSKIY RAYKOM CHANGES--A plenum of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom yesterday released Zabava from his duties as first secretary of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom in connection with his transfer to the post of chief of the Primorskiy Kray Agricultural Production Administration. Vladimir Viktorovich Zorin, former second secretary of the Nadezhdinskiy Raykom, was elected a member of the bureau and first secretary of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW]

RESOLUTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION, EXPERTS, NATURAL DISASTERS

LD071317Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Text] Introducing Integrated Continuous Construction More Widely

With the aim of raising the quality of residential and civic construction, making efficient use of capital investments, material and labor resources directed toward developing cities, and insuring the smooth commissioning of projects, the USSR Government has adopted a resolution "On Measures To Extend the Practice of the Integrated Continuous Construction of Apartment Blocks and Cultural, Consumer and Municipal Services Projects in Cities."

In accordance with this resolution the councils of ministers of union republics, USSR ministries and departments, and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are instructed to insure the elaboration and implementation in 1978-1980 of measures to broadly introduce continuous planning and the organization of integrated continuous residential and civic construction.

In the period indicated the cities must complete the creation of centralized ordering services [sluzhby edinogo zakazchika] for the contract construction of apartment blocks, cultural, consumer and municipal services projects, with centralized ordering functions being entrusted to the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies or to enterprises (organizations) of the ministries and departments on which the main volume of construction of productive and nonproductive projects falls in a given city.

The resolution stipulates that it is incumbent on executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and enterprises (organizations) fulfilling centralized ordering functions to take into account the proposals of enterprises (organizations) transferring capital investments to the centralized ordering service on the construction of apartment blocks and other projects for them in accordance with their requirements (the apartment type of residential block, blocks for those with small families, hostels and so forth) and on the location of these projects close to enterprises (organizations) or in parts of the city with convenient transport links. In the course of the planned year the centralized ordering service must allocate to these enterprises (organizations) residential space for settling and places in children's preschool and other institutions in proportion to the capital investments transferred.

It is also laid down that residential space which becomes available in blocks constructed out of capital investments transferred by enterprises (organizations) to the centralized ordering service under the procedure for joint participation is again to be for the settlement of working people in these enterprises (organizations), and places which become available in children's preschool institutions constructed under the same conditions are to be offered initially to the children of working people in these enterprises (organizations).

Improving the Use of Young Specialists

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Improving the Planning for the Training of Specialists and Improving the Utilization of Graduates of Higher and Secondary Specialized Educational Instituations in the National Economy."

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the councils of ministers of union republics and USSR ministries and departments with higher and secondary specialized educational institutions are instructed to insure the comprehensive planning of the training of specialists and qualified workers and to implement it with consideration for the balance of labor resources, the development of the country's productive forces and the prospects for scientific, technical and social progress. Particular attention must be devoted to supplying cadres for the most important sectors, intensively developing regions and industrial centers, and new directions in science and production.

The draft basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR in the period up to 1990 must provide for the elaboration of a comprehensive plan for the training of specialists and the location of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in accordance with the requirements for the development of sectors of the economy and economic regions, especially newly created production and territorial complexes. In the training of specialists cooperation will be introduced between republics, economic regions, ministries and departments, and the concentration of the teaching of students in educational institutions with the necessary scientific and teaching cadres and study and material base will be provided for.

USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of union republics are instructed:

To establish, in agreement with the USSR Council of Ministers State Committees for Labor and Social Questions, standard schedules of posts suitable for specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, devoting attention to the need for a more correct correspondence between the numbers of engineers and technicians, taking into account the specific features of each sector;

To insure the rational use of specialists and improvements in the composition of leading engineering and technical workers and employees with regard to qualifications and level of specialized training;

To strengthen supervision of the elaboration and introduction in enterprises, organizations and institutions of measures to improve the organization of specialists' labor and to adopt supplementary measures to raise the ideological, theoretical and professional standard of cadres and place graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in production.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Labor and Social Questions are instructed to prepare and, in agreement with the USSR Ministry of Justice, to establish regulations on the interrepublican, interdepartmental and personal distribution of young specialists, stipulating the regularization of the system and practice of their distribution, the strengthening of the responsibility of planning organs, ministries and departments and leaders of enterprises and organizations, institutions and educational establishments for the elaboration and implementation of plans for the distribution of young specialists, and the creation of appropriate production and residential conditions for them.

The resolution provides for the implementation of measures to further improve the training of specialists without time off work and to regularize the network of educational and consultative centers and subsidiaries of educational institutions. It is incumbent on ministries and departments and leaders of enterprises, organizations and institutions to strengthen assistance to young people studying in evening and correspondence classes and to strengthen the link between the educational process and practical work in production by young people.

System of Measures for Defense Against Natural Disasters

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of measures to improve the defenses of settlements, enterprises and other sites and areas against floods, avalanches, landslides and landslips.

In accordance with the resolution adopted, it is incumbent on the councils of ministers of union republics whose territory is subject to floods, avalanches, landslides and landslips, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Geology, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Forestry and other interested USSR ministries and departments to carry out a special survey of the land with the aim of revealing which territories are subject to the formation and development of the phenomena and processes indicated. On the basis of the survey documents urgent measures will be elaborated and implemented for the defense of settlements, working people's places of recreation, enterprises and other sites and land against floods, avalanches, landslides and landslips. The elaboration of comprehensive plans for the defense of these sites and lands is also envisaged. The establishment of plans is entrusted to the councils of ministers of union republics.

USSR ministries and departments are instructed to create, as necessary within subordinate enterprises, organizations and institutions, subunits of the defense service to implement preventive measures and carry out work to eliminate the harmful consequences of floods, avalanches, landslides and landslips.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service to adopt measures to strengthen the service for observing the formation of floods and avalanches, and on the USSR Ministry of Geology to further develop work in studying landslide and landslip processes, observing and predicting their occurrence and to insure the prompt supply of the necessary information to the councils of ministers of union republics and interested USSR ministries and departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions.

The resolution sets targets for the elaboration of technical plans for the construction of projects and installations needed for defense against floods, avalanches, landslides and landslips, for allocating appropriate material and technical resources and creating accident warning systems, and also for training specialists with the necessary qualifications.

TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONDEMNS PLAN ALTERATIONS

LD070629Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TADZHIKTA--The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of cases of unjustified alterations to the plans of the republic's industrial enterprises.

It was noted that some of the republic's ministries and departments, in violation of the established precedure, are allowing frequent and unjustified alterations to the plans of the enterprises and departments under their jurisdiction, which is having a negative effect on the results of their work and is not helping to mobilize the efforts of the production collectives to the full use of reserves and potential for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the set targets.

In a number of cases frequent alterations to the plans for the sale of output and other indicators by the ministries and departments have been made in an attempt to adjust the plan indicators of lagging enterprises to insure actual fulfillment and overfulfillment. As a result unsubstantiated preconditions have been created for unmerited moral and material encouragement and the significance of the plan as a law for the enterprises' production and financial activity has been reduced.

In some ministries and departments, especially the ministries of the food, meat and dairy, and light industries and the cotton ginning industry administration, there have been cases where the plans were reduced even for those enterprises which had every opportunity to fulfill them and subsequently considerably overfulfilled the initially established targets.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed. The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers resolutely condemned the practice of unjustified changes to the plans as failing to accord with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum with respect to the strictest observance of planning discipline at all levels, and it demanded that the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments take effective steps to insure the unswerving implementation of the party's instructions to the effect that the approved plan has the force of law and must be fulfilled unconditionally.

I.I. Kurbanov, Tadzhik SSR minister of the food industry, has been reprimanded for unjustified alterations to the plans of the enterprises under his jurisdiction. The attention of the collegiums of the republic's ministry of the meat and dairy industry and cotton-ginning industry administration has been drawn to similar cases which have been allowed.

The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers has obliged the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments to examine at collegium sessions the cases of unjustified alterations to the plans to take effective steps to observe state planning discipline and to improve the standard of all planning and economic work and on the elaboration of good-quality, substantiated, balanced plans, taking into account the full use of the production potential and existing material resources and manpower.

It is essential to establish plan targets on a quarterly basis, preventing unjustified transfers of the main bulk of production to the end of the year, and to distribute the targets more evenly over the months within the quarter.

The Tadzhik SSR Gosplan has been assigned the task of stepping up control over the correction and substantiation of the alterations to the plans of enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction submitted by the republic's ministries and departments.

KAZAKHSTAN TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT CASPIAN FROM POLLUTION

LD061347Y [Editorial report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 March 1978 carries a report entitled "On Additional Steps to Protect the Caspian Sea From Pollution". The report begins by describing some measures already in operation, which have helped to prevent the sea's pollution, but notes: "However, examination has shown that there are still many serious shortcomings in protecting the Caspian from pollution in adjoining oblasts of the republic. The fact that the construction of water protection projects is being conducted slowly and the annual capital investments allocated for this purpose are not being assimilated cannot be considered normal." The report continues: "The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted a special resolution on additional steps to protect the Caspian Sea from pollution in order to increase the protection of the Caspian from pollution" and goes on to outline some of the measures set out in the resolution.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

WORK PROGRESSES ON 'SOWING FRONT'; PROBLEMS EXIST

LD101115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 78 pp 1 & 2 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Pressing Spring Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The April sun is melting the snow and drying out the ground. The farmers' busy, stirring field campaign has begun.

The sowing front now stretches from the country's western borders to the far-east coast. Spring work is being carried out in all union republics. Early grain and pulse crops, cotton and vegetables are being sown. The master plantation workers in the south have started sowing sugar beet. The rice growers at the specialized sovkhozes in the Primorye area are out in the fields.

The news from the fields tells of the growing scale of the work. The union republican Central Statistical Administrations report the following: By 3 April more than 2 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the Ukraine. The grain area is increasing here: This year it will be around 18 million hectares. Over 500,000 hectares of cotton have been sown in Uzbekistan, where it is planned to harvest 5.55 million tons of the crop. Around 120,000 hectares have been sown in Tadzhikistan. The grain growers are working quickly in Krasnodarskiy Kray; they have sown more than 600,000 hectares of spring crops. The corn growers of Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast have distinguished themselves: They have completed presowing cultivation 10 days earlier than last year.

A number of rayons and farms are inadequately prepared for the campaign. For example, the Za MirKolkhoz in Tulskaya Oblast lacks sufficient machine operators even for single-shift utilization of some of its tractors.

A most important condition of uninterrupted sowing is full readiness of machinery and competition-based operation of it. A great deal has been done to insure the reliable operation of equipment. On the whole the machinery pool is in a better state of readiness than it was this time last year. However, many tractors are still in the workshop. There is a large quantity of defective machinery in Kazajgstan, especially in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. The RSFSR machine operators are still behind. By mid-March around one-fifth of the tractors were awaiting repair in Tomskaya, Permskaya and some other oblasts. Sometimes the machinery which comes out of the workshops has serious defects. A check carried out by representatives of the USSR State Agricultural Technical Inspectorate showed that at enterprises of a number of Selkhoztekhnika associations in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Tadzhikistan and Armenia the repair work on some tractors was of poor quality. Many tractor plows, drills and cultivators are not yet ready. A considerable number of trailers is yet to be overhauled in Kokchetavskaya Oblast.

The provision of technical equipment for sowing detachments currently depends a great deal on the work of industry and the prompt supply of machinery and spare parts. However, some enterprises are failing to meet equipment and parts delivery schedules.

The other day the editorial board received a telegram: "In connection with the Magnitogorsk calibration plant's nonfulfillment of steel shipment targets, the production of tractor assemblies has come to a complete halt at the Khmelnitskiy tractor components plant." This is what happens when a partner fails to act with a due sense of responsibility for the common cause.

These are not isolated cases. The Gatchinselmash plant in Leningradskaya Oblast is behind with deliveries of seed-dressing machines. The leaders of enterprises and ministries must rectify the situation quickly.

Urgent measures are needed to provide all fields with good-quality seeds. By and large sufficient seeds have been laid in and they are of better quality than last year. But a number of farms in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, for example, have not laid in the requisite quantity of seed potatoes. These omissions must be eradicated quickly.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 7-9 APR

LD10610 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 7 April reports that nearly 1 million hectares have been sown to spring grain in Rostovskaya Oblast. The same report notes that rain water has penetrated the soil to a depth of 130 cm, and that winter grains cover 2 million hectares in the oblast.

The same radio report notes that in the Ukraine the southern and southwestern oblasts have completed sowing of grain. The report adds that Ukrainian farmers expect to exceed their pledge to reap 48 million tons of grain despite unspecified "difficulties."

At 2050 GMT on 7 April, the radio reports that Uzbekistan mechanizers have sown cotton on the first million hectares.

At 0500 GMT on 8 April the radio notes that spring crops are being sown on the second million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast and that sowing of beet has begun there. The radio also reports that all rayons of Brestskaya Oblast are sowing "despite very changeable weather," and that 50,000 hectares have already been sown.

At 1000 GMT on the same day the radio reports that snow has fallen for several hours in Stavropolskiy Kray, and it now covers the fields. The radio adds that the snow did not cause any damage to winter or spring crops.

At 0230 GMT on 9 April the radio notes that sowing of cotton has just begun in Turkemenia, where it is planned to sell 1.13 million tons of raw cotton. The radio also notes that farmers in Uzbekistan intend to obtain 5.5 million tons of cotton this year.

WEATHER TEMPORARILY HALTS SOWING IN DON REGION

LD090930Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] Special correspondent Semen Astakhov reports on the progress of sowing in the Don region: It has gotten cold and is raining here now, and snow has even been falling in the northern regions. As a result, tractors cannot go out into the fields and sowing has been stopped for a short while. I will use this break to sum up a few results: There are about 250,000 hectares on the Don of all the early spring crops yet to be sown. About 1 million hectares have been sown, which is about half of the spring crop area. Out of 40 regions, 24 have already finished sowing, including corn, sunflower, millet and other late crops. The quality has been helped by the dry weather.

More on Spring Weather

LD101418Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Report by Alekseyevna (Probetova), senior staff member of the USSR Hydrometecrological Center entitled: "Weather and Crops"]

[Summary] Spring has come early to the European part of the country this year. In the middle of March in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and the northern Caucasus, winter grain crops and perennial grasses have begun growing again, and the sowing of early spring crops has begun. This is 10 to 15 days earlier than usual. In the first 10 days of April, on those farms where sowing was carried out between 20 and 25 March, shoots of early cereals have appeared, and favorable conditions are developing for the sowing of sugarbeet and sunflower, while the sowing of corn has even begun in some places. On the winter crop fields, stalks have begun to grow. First leaves have appeared in orchards. In the Crimea and Transcaucasus the apricot and damson plum have flowered.

The warm weather at the beginning of April helped to rapidly melt the snow from the fields in more northerly regions. Winter crops have begun growing in the northern Ukraine, in the southern Chernozem Zone, in the Baltic region and in Belorussia. The soil has reached a soft, pliable condition in places here, and machine operations have begun early to sow spring crops, dress winter crops, and work on the orchards.

But the changeable weather of early spring has meant that this meager thaw has been followed by northern winds from the Arctic, and there has even been snowfall in some places. The vegetation of crops which had begun there stopped. In the north of the Central Chernozem Zone, in oblasts of the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, in the Baltic Region and in the Middle Volga region the winter crops are still in a state of winter dormancy. But here, too, there are signs of spring: The sap has begun to rise in the birches, and the pussy willows have begun to bud.

In the republics of Central Asia it is almost summer. Mass sowing of cotton has begun almost everywhere except in the north of the republics. In the orchards apricots and damson plums are flowering and the apple trees are in full bloom. The vegetable growers are bedding out potato seedlings and tomato seedlings, and are sowing cucumbers.

[Kiev Domestic Service in its newscasts over the weekend was only able to report modest progress in spring field operations in the Ukraine and repeatedly alluded to unfavorable weather conditions. At 0900 GMT on 8 April, it reported that "frequent rains with wet snow are hampering field operations in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Nonetheless, machine operators and sowers are carefully watching the soil conditions and using the first opportunity to take sowing machines to the field." Sumskaya Oblast machine operators were reported in the same cast to "continue early grain sowing despite the complex weather conditions."

[In its newscast at 1800 GMT on 8 April Kiev reported that spring crops in Nikolayevskaya Oblast had been sown on more than 100,000 hectares, and in Rovenskaya Oblast spring grain and bean crops had been sown on the "first 75,000 hectares, or two-thirds of the planned area." Spring operations in Rovenskaya Oblast were said to be continuing "despite the unstable weather conditions."

[At 0500 GMT on 10 April Kiev radio reported once again that "conditions prevailing this spring in Zaporozhskaya Oblast are complicated. Time to sow spring crops is running short, yet the soil has not ripened for sowing everywhere."]

BELORUSSIAN ORGANS TOLD TO MAKE GOOD GRAIN WINTERKILL

LD071125Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On Steps To Insure the Resowing of Failed Winter Crops"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau has noted that instances have been detected of massive winter crop failures, in a number of places reaching 50-80 percent or more, in many rayons and farms in Minskaya, Brestskaya, Mogilevskaya, Vitebskaya and other oblasts in the republic. According to the observations and forecasts of specialists, the scale of the winter crop failure could increase substantially in the near future.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau has instructed party obkoms, oblispolkoms, party raykoms, rayispolkoms and party organization chiefs and secretaries at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to implement the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers demands and proposals on questions connected with the full retention of above-plan grain seed at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their exchange in the next few days on an interfarm basis, the immediate discovery of all failed and sparse crops and their resowing with barley and oats as soon as possible to insure the prompt and complete resowing of failed winter crops, supplying farms which do not have a sufficient amount of spring seed and other materials and equipment to resow their winter crops, and carry out the necessary organizational work to insure the unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges on the yield and total harvest of grain crops.

L.I. Khitrun, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; V.A. Kozlov, Belorussian minister of agriculture; A.Ya. Kalitko, Belorussian minister of procurements; and oblispolkoms are instructed in the period up to 6 April to insure the unloading of barley, oat and other seeds arriving under the interfarm, inter-rayon and inter-oblast exchange and borrowing, taking into account the requirements of every farm in resowing failed winter crops.

The Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture, party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, party organizations and farm chiefs and specialists must establish and implement a range of organizational and agrotechnical measures to resow the failed winter crops, proceeding from the main principle of insuring in every farm, rayon and oblast a yield from grain crops at a level no lower than the socialist pledges which have been adopted.

Belorussian CP obkoms are instructed in the next 2-3 days to hold conferences of party Raykom secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen and rayon agricultural administration chiefs to set out specific steps to insure the prompt and efficient resowing of winter crops and sowing of spring crops within the time laid down in the Belorussian Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers resolution.

Party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to hold conferences in all rayons of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and party organization secretaries on questions connected with insuring the prompt and efficient resowing of winter crops and sowing of spring crops in the southern part of the republic in the period up to 4 April and in the northern part of the republic in the period up to 7 April. [A "correction" to this item frontpaged by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA on 2 April rewords the final paragraph as follows: "Party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to hold, in the rayons of the southern part of the republic by 4 April and in those in the northern part by 7 April, conferences of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and party organization secretaries to discuss questions connected with insuring the prompt and efficient resowing of winter crops and sowing of spring crops."]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

SOVIET GENERAL PRAISES USSR'S AIR DEFENSE PERSONNEL

LD081638Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] In connection with Air Defense Forces Day tomorrow, Col Gen A.S. Bobylev, member of the Defense Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces, said:

The harsh experiences of the last war are not merely history to us. They call upon us to be vigilant, and teach us to keep the powder dry. The complex and contradictory nature of the current international situation once again confirms the appropriateness of the 25th party congress conclusion that the threat of a new world war has not yet been eliminated. The imperialists are intensifying material preparations for it and strengthening aggressive military blocs. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are paying unremitting attention to strengthening the defense capability of the country. The homeland is constantly ensuring that our renowned armed forces have at their disposal everything that is necessary to perform their assigned tasks.

The Soviet Army and Navy are now equippped with the most modern weapons and military technology. This is the result of the selfless efforts of our people, and the successful development of the Soviet economy and science. Troops of the country's Air Defense Forces are also supplied with the latest technical equipment. They are armed with powerful surface-to-air missile systems, supersonic interceptor-fighter aircraft, the most modern radar and automatic control and communications systems. Our units can destroy the enemy's air attack in any weather, at various altitudes, even with the most active enemy electronic countermeasures.

The main strength of the country's Air Defense Forces is our wonderful servicemen, who are ideologically tempered, deeply devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and ready to defend the socialist homeland at any moment. Some 90 percent of these personnel are communists and members of the Komsomol; 70 percent are high class specialists; every third serviceman has achieved excellent results in combat and political training.

We are grateful for the wise leadership of the Communist Party in all of our achievements. Its operation [boyevoy] staff--the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding political, state and military leader--displays tireless concern for the training and combat improvement of the troops and forces of the Air Force.

The personnel of the country's Air Defense Forces, like all Soviet servicemen, are deeply touched by the paternal attention from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the homeland's armed defenders, his high evaluation and cordial good wishes spoken during his recent visit to military units in Siberia and the Far East.

The successors and continuers of the heroic traditions of our forces, the present defenders of the homeland's air frontiers, are doing everything necessary to rebuff any attack by an aggressor.

Respected listeners, the men of the country's Air Defense Forces in response to the constant concern of the Leninist party and the Soviet people will continue tirelessly to increase combat readiness and reliably to defend the sacred frontiers of the Soviet homeland. Greetings on the festive day, dear comrades.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151